

High Installation Cost Cited

France Considering Cutback In Nuclear-Power Program

By Jonathan C. Randal
PARIS, Dec. 23 (WP).—Ten months after then Prime Minister Pierre Messmer proudly asserted that "no country in the world except the United States is making a comparable effort," France is seriously studying cutting back its ambitious nuclear-power program.

Adopted in March with much publicity by the government of President Georges Pompidou, the program called for the construction of 55 nuclear reactors by 1985 and suggested that 200 should be

French Aide, In Cairo, Cites Israeli Rights

By Henry Tanner
CAIRO, Dec. 23 (NYT).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues left Cairo today after a visit during which he asserted in public three times that the Arabs must recognize Israel's right to exist, just as Israel must accept the Palestinians' right to a national home.

French diplomats explained that one of Mr. Sauvagnargues's objectives was to counteract a build-up of apprehension in Israel that might lead the Israelis to resort to preemptive war. He was saying in effect that no member of the international community, no matter how favorable to the Arab cause, would sacrifice the existence of Israel, the diplomats said.

France is the Western power most favorably inclined to the Arabs.

Mr. Sauvagnargues made his declarations first on a television to the Arab world over the state-run Cairo television network, again in an address to a meeting at the Arab League headquarters attended by a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and finally tonight at a news conference for Egyptian and foreign correspondents.

Normally, on such occasions, foreign statesmen use the phrase of the UN Security Council resolution of 1967, which called for the territorial integrity and independence of "every state in the region" without naming them. Mr. Sauvagnargues deliberately cited Israel in all his statements here.

Egypt, Syria and almost all other Arab countries have accepted the 1967 resolution and are regarded as having given de facto recognition to the State of Israel. The holdouts are Iraq, South Yemen and Libya.

Yasser Arafat, the leader of the PLO, in his speech to the United Nations last month, avoided all mention of Israel and called for a secular state of Palestine, which would imply the destruction of a separate Israeli state.

Syria Alert Reported
BEIRUT, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Syrian forces have been placed in a state of full alert and all air bases have been alerted, the newspaper Al-Naba reported here today.

The newspaper, quoting reports from Damascus, said Syrian air patrols over Damascus had increased in the last few days and that specific measures had been taken "to insure basic food supplies." It said these "preventive measures" were taken following information received by Syrian authorities that Israel might launch a "big aggression" during the holidays.

France and Iran Sign \$6-Billion Economic Pact

TEHRAN, Dec. 23 (UPI).—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said at a news conference tonight that he had signed economic cooperation agreements valued at \$6 billion today at a meeting with Iranian Premier Amir-Abbas Hoveyda.

Mr. Chirac said the agreements covered the construction of a subway in Tehran, the installation of a color television network based on the French Secam system, the building of a steel plant with an investment of \$180 million, the construction of 200,000 housing units, an automobile plant that initially would produce 100,000 Renaults annually and the construction of liquefied gas tankers.

He said other agreements were signed dealing with agriculture, food processing, and telecommunications.

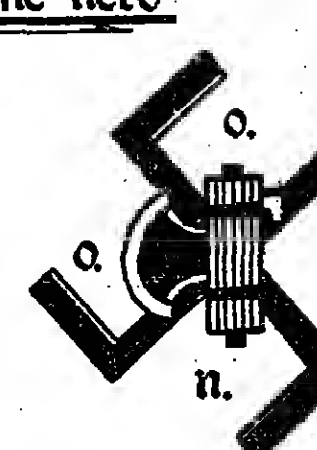
He said the \$6-billion figure does not include the value of two nuclear power plants that France earlier agreed to build.

Mr. Chirac told newsmen that Iran and France had no problems with regard to France's decision to revalue its gold holdings and he said he believed the Shah was "satisfied" with his explanations on this subject.

CANDLELIGHT
Service
CHRISTMAS EVE
9 p.m.
THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS
65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris (7e)
Instrumental Prelude • 45 p.m.
Candlelight Carol Service, featuring traditional carols and folk songs and other Christmas music, with the lighting of the Yuletide Candles.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL
Christmas Services
Tuesday, Christmas Eve
Family Carol Sing: 8:00 p.m.
Festival Service of Communion: 10:30 p.m. ("Memento Service")
Wednesday, Christmas Day
Communion with Choir: 11 a.m.
Episcopal — All solemnly welcomed.
Missa: George V. and Alma-Morcan.
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.

ordine nero



Capacita che
Se la chiesa ed il suo Pontefice non si sottraggono le loro ingenti ricchezze pecuniarie alla Chiesa Italiana, noi, deputato per Roma delle principali città d'Italia gli esigiamo in caso di sopravvenienza.
Se gli istituti di beneficenza non accetteranno le somme che la Chiesa vorrà dare, faranno una CANZONCINA.
Le vittime, delle eventuali stragi, rischieranno sulla coscienza di coloro che non vorranno DARE ad USURARI del denaro.
Le stragi si compiranno il giorno 25 c.m.
NOI E' L'ITALIANA
LA CHIESA E' L'ITALIANA

"gott" mit uns! "vinceremo."

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
Copy of the letter sent out by Ordine Nero warning the church to distribute wealth or face bombings.

Italian Fascists Warn Church To Yield Riches or Be Bombed
ROME, Dec. 23 (UPI).—The neo-Fascist Ordine Nero (Black Order) today demanded that the Catholic Church distribute its wealth among the Italian people or it would set off bombs in churches throughout the country on Christmas Day.

In a note delivered to the ANSA news agency, bearing a swastika with a fasces in the middle, the note threatened "carnage."

"Black Order commands that if the church and its Pontiff do not distribute their vast pecuniary wealth to the Italian populace, we will put explosives in the cathedrals of the principal cities of Italy," the note said.

"If the charitable institutions do not accept the sums which the church must give, we will make a carnage," the note said.

Threat Elaborated
"The victims of the eventual slaughter will fall on the consciences of all those who do not want to give or to take the money."

"The slaughter will take place on the 25th day of this month," the note said.

It added the slogans: "Gott Mit Uns" (God With Us) and "Vinceremo" (We Will Win). It was signed by the Clano section of Black Order. The section is named for the foreign minister and co-in-law of Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini.

Meanwhile, more arrests were ordered of youths accused of taking part in a street battle that broke up a Fascist rally and injured 22 policemen and firemen yesterday.

The arrests of three teenagers accused of possession of firearms made a total of 13 charged in connection with the clash between leftist and rightist youths.

Bonn Reportedly May Bar Transit Of Aid to Israel

BONN, Dec. 23.—The West German Foreign Ministry today refused to confirm or deny a report that the United States would be denied military transport facilities to Israel should that country engage in a pre-emptive war with the Arabs.

The report, quoting an adviser to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, appeared in the news magazine Der Spiegel. It said that the Cabinet had made a secret decision Dec. 4 on emergency procedures should another Middle East war break out and that there was agreement that approval for American military supplies to move through bases in West Germany would not be automatic.

During the October, 1973, war, the United States poured equipment into Israel through air bases in West Germany. This was quietly condoned until press reports of Israeli cargo ships loading American military equipment at Bremerhaven led to a protest by Bonn to Washington.

The German bases are more critical than ever. In the interval since the last war Greece has withdrawn from NATO, and Portugal—the U.S. base in the Azores was vital to the resupply effort—has a new and more neutralist government.

Los Angeles Times.

Ford Instructs CIA to Report On Its Role; Probes Are Set

(Continued from Page 1)
Senate would call for testimony by Mr. Helms, Mr. Colby and John McCone, another former CIA director. Mr. McCone, who left the agency in 1968, called yesterday for a congressional investigation and suggested that the alleged operations may have been ordered by Mr. Nixon.

A spokesman for Mr. Kissinger said earlier today that "the administration will cooperate to the fullest with any appropriate investigation," including bringing Mr. Helms home to answer to "a duly constituted congressional committee."

Gatwick Shut by Strike

LONDON, Dec. 23 (UPI).—A 24-hour strike by 500 ground employees at Gatwick Airport forced cancellation of all flights there today.

Mr. Colby, the agency's director since September, 1973, when he succeeded James Schlesinger, was said by The Times to have told his associates recently that he was considering a request to the Justice Department for legal action against some of those who had been involved in the alleged domestic activities.

Israelis Put Tight Security Around Bethlehem Pilgrims

From Wire Dispatches
BETHLEHEM, Dec. 23.—Israeli soldiers took tight security precautions here today for pilgrims visiting this Arab town for Christmas celebrations at the traditional site of Christ's birth.

The precautions included the construction of a dozen wooden booths where pilgrims entering the Church of Nativity, will be searched before entering the fortress-like chapel for Christmas midnight mass Wednesday.

Yesterday near Jerusalem, a bus carrying American pilgrims was attacked by terrorists.

Raphael Angelisante, a Franciscan priest at St. Catherine's, said worshippers will be supplied with individual identification cards and must produce identification papers before entering.

Soldiers patrolled the narrow streets of the Old City in pairs as residents did their last-minute shopping in the outdoor markets and workmen completed the special reviewing stands and the search booths at nearby Manger Square.

The crowds were swelled by Arab Christian children let out of school for the holidays and

Australia to Buy Tanks From Bonn, Not U.S.

CANBERRA, Dec. 23 (AP).—The Australian government has decided to buy the West German Leopard tank instead of the American M-60, Defense Minister Lance Barnard announced tonight.

The initial order for 53 Leopards "is expected to amount to nearly \$40 million, but the price must still be negotiated. Deliveries are to start in late 1976."

China Reports Record Harvest

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (UPI).—China reaped a record grain harvest this year, Peking radio said today.

The report gave no production figures but said that "output shows a fairly big increase over 1973."

The 1973 harvest, also a record, exceeded 250 million tons, Chinese agricultural officials said late last year. Japanese economists said they were told a few months ago that the 1973 harvest was about 267 million tons.

Analysts specializing in Chinese economic affairs said the 1974 harvest probably would exceed 280 million tons. A few predicted a yield as high as 270 million tons.

In addition to grain, Peking radio said, harvests of cotton, oil seeds, hemp, sugar cane and other industrial crops were excellent.

1,000,000 Mass On Mountain Near Mecca

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—More than a million Moslem pilgrims today assembled on Mount Arafat, about six miles from Mecca, the Saudi press agency reported.

The Mount Arafat ceremony, known as the "wagha" (halo), is an indispensable part of the pilgrimage to Mecca.

After 5 Years of Civil War

Ulster Emigration Rate Hits 1,000 a Month, Keeps Rising

BELFAST, Dec. 23 (AP).—Every month, about 1,000 persons in Northern Ireland pack up their lives and head for safer lands, away from the conflict that has raged here for nearly 5 1/2 years.

The exodus began with a trickle when communal feuding broke out in 1969. Now, government officials say, it's a flood and still growing.

The reason for the increase in emigration lies in a growing disillusionment among Ulster's 1.5 million inhabitants who have seen British governments and local politicians repeatedly fail to end feuding between Roman Catholics and Protestants. Many are afraid that the bloodletting in which about 1,140 persons have been killed will get worse.

The registrar-general's office reported that 13,000 persons, both Protestants and Catholics, left the province in the year ending last June. Statistics from Commonwealth immigration offices here indicate the figure for 1974 will be even higher.

Canadian immigration authorities said that 2,500 Ulstermen immigrated to Canada in the first nine months of this year, more than the total for all of last year.

Australian authorities said that by mid-November, 3,746 persons had applied for immigration compared to fewer than 2,500 in the same period last year.

Many Ulstermen also head for New Zealand. Others, mainly managerial officials and highly skilled technicians, move to South Africa, Spain, Germany and some black African countries. Emigration to the United States, has averaged about 300 persons a year since 1969.

But even these statistics do not tell the full story of the refugees from Ulster. Hundreds of families simply move across the Irish Sea to the British mainland, particularly Scotland.

There are no statistics available since these refugees are simply moving from one part of Britain to another. But an independent social organization, the St. Mungo Community Trust, reported recently that of 243 drifters interviewed in London, 179 came from the Belfast area, many of them frightened and showing signs of severe emotional stress.

Trust director Nick Fogg said that a man of 28 said that his two brothers had been killed—one by the British Army, the other by the Irish Republican Army. He said he thought he would be next and went to London even though his prospect of getting a job was slight.

The exodus is worrying authorities in Belfast, because those leaving are engineers, doctors, businessmen and skilled factory workers.

"We're losing some of our best people," said Joseph Simpson, an economist at Belfast's Queen's University. "We're losing an estimated one in three youngsters leaving school."

This loss in population has been made more severe by a big drop in the number of persons moving into Northern Ireland. This means that key people in industry and middle-class management are not being replaced.

"These are people we can't afford to lose," a government official said. "Unless we can halt this trend, the province's economy faces long-term trouble."

Venezuela Plans 'Friendly' Oil Take-Over

By Joseph Novitski
CARACAS, Dec. 23 (WP).—The process of nationalizing Venezuela's huge, mainly American-owned oil industry, which began today, is planned to be open, legal and friendly to avoid unnecessarily antagonizing foreign oil companies or governments.

The plans for complete nationalization next year, as they emerged in interviews with cabinet-rank officials here last week, include provision for compensation for the 21 foreign oil companies, the biggest of which is an Exxon subsidiary.

There were strong indications that the government wants to maintain working arrangements with the oil companies and to keep supplying the United States, the largest single market for Venezuela's oil.

Formal steps toward nationalization of oil fields, wells, pipelines and port facilities began today, when a national commission on nationalization delivered its report to Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

The report by the 36-member commission was expected to contain recommendations for legislation and for organizing the oil industry, which produces just under 3 million barrels daily and supplies 28 per cent of all the oil imported by the United States.

President Perez has specifically reserved the right to rework the nationalization law before submitting it to Congress for action in March. Acción Democrática, the President's party, has a majority in both houses of Congress and government officials expect the law to be ready for signature between April and July.

Foreign oil company sources report indications that the companies have accepted nationalization as inevitable. There are no negotiations under way. Government-appointed representatives to each of the companies provide a channel of communication, however, and talks about the future of the industry have been held.

In the short term, according to officials, the government wants to maintain each of the existing companies as producing units. They are already very largely Venezuelan staffed. Creole Petroleum Co., for example, the Exxon subsidiary here, has only about 200 foreigners on its payroll of about 6,000.

Over the long term, officials indicated, Venezuela plans to continue reducing production in order to save its known oil reserves, almost 15 years' worth at present levels of production.

"Government policy is to keep light crude oil for our own petrochemical production and use oil from the Orinoco tar belt for production and export," Planning Minister Gundero Rodriguez said.

This policy, Fernando Baez, acting minister of mines and hydrocarbons, said, will require maintaining good relations with the

Bonn Reportedly May Bar Transit Of Aid to Israel

BONN, Dec. 23.—The West German Foreign Ministry today refused to confirm or deny a report that the United States would be denied military transport facilities to Israel should that country engage in a pre-emptive war with the Arabs.

The report, quoting an adviser to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, appeared in the news magazine Der Spiegel. It said that the Cabinet had made a secret decision Dec. 4 on emergency procedures should another Middle East war break out and that there was agreement that approval for American military supplies to move through bases in West Germany would not be automatic.

During the October, 1973, war, the United States poured equipment into Israel through air bases in West Germany. This was quietly condoned until press reports of Israeli cargo ships loading American military equipment at Bremerhaven led to a protest by Bonn to Washington.

The German bases are more critical than ever. In the interval since the last war Greece has withdrawn from NATO, and Portugal—the U.S. base in the Azores was vital to the resupply effort—has a new and more neutralist government.

Los Angeles Times.

China Reports Record Harvest

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (UPI).—China reaped a record grain harvest this year, Peking radio said today.

The report gave no production figures but said that "output shows a fairly big increase over 1973."

The 1973 harvest, also a record, exceeded 250 million tons, Chinese agricultural officials said late last year. Japanese economists said they were told a few months ago that the 1973 harvest was about 267 million tons.

Analysts specializing in Chinese economic affairs said the 1974 harvest probably would exceed 280 million tons. A few predicted a yield as high as 270 million tons.

In addition to grain, Peking radio said, harvests of cotton, oil seeds, hemp, sugar cane and other industrial crops were excellent.

1,000,000 Mass On Mountain Near Mecca

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—More than a million Moslem pilgrims today assembled on Mount Arafat, about six miles from Mecca, the Saudi press agency reported.

The Mount Arafat ceremony, known as the "wagha" (halo), is an indispensable part of the pilgrimage to Mecca.

China Reports Record Harvest

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (UPI).—China reaped a record grain harvest this year, Peking radio said today.

The report gave no production figures but said that "output shows a fairly big increase over 1973."

The 1973 harvest, also a record, exceeded 250 million tons, Chinese agricultural officials said late last year. Japanese economists said they were told a few months ago that the 1973 harvest was about 267 million tons.

Analysts specializing in Chinese economic affairs said the 1974 harvest probably would exceed 280 million tons. A few predicted a yield as high as 270 million tons.

In addition to grain, Peking radio said, harvests of cotton, oil seeds, hemp, sugar cane and other industrial crops were excellent.

China Reports Record Harvest

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (UPI).—China reaped a record grain harvest this year, Peking radio said today.

The report gave no production figures but said that "output shows a fairly big increase over 1973."

The 1973 harvest, also a record, exceeded 250 million tons, Chinese agricultural officials said late last year. Japanese economists said they were told a few months ago that the 1973 harvest was about 267 million tons.

Analysts specializing in Chinese economic affairs said the 1974 harvest probably would exceed 280 million tons. A few predicted a yield as high as 270 million tons.

In addition to grain, Peking radio said, harvests of cotton, oil seeds, hemp, sugar cane and other industrial crops were excellent.

China Reports Record Harvest

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (UPI).—China reaped a record grain harvest this year, Peking radio said today.

The report gave no production figures but said that "output shows a fairly big increase over 1973."

The 1973 harvest, also a record, exceeded 250 million tons, Chinese agricultural officials said late last year. Japanese economists said they were told a few months ago that the 1973 harvest was about 267 million tons.

Analysts specializing in Chinese economic affairs said the 1974 harvest probably would exceed 280 million tons. A few predicted a yield as high as 270 million tons.

In addition to grain, Peking radio said, harvests of cotton, oil seeds, hemp, sugar cane and other industrial crops were excellent.

China Reports Record Harvest

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (UPI).—China reaped a record grain harvest this year, Peking radio said today.

The report gave no production figures but said that "output shows a fairly big increase over 1973."

The 1973 harvest, also a record, exceeded 250 million tons, Chinese agricultural officials said late last year. Japanese economists said they were told a few months ago that the 1973 harvest was about 267 million tons.

Analysts specializing in Chinese economic affairs said the 1974 harvest probably would exceed 280 million tons. A few predicted a yield as high as 270 million tons.

In addition to grain, Peking radio said, harvests of cotton, oil seeds, hemp, sugar cane and other industrial crops were excellent.



DRY DOCK—Soviet and American space technicians do a control check of the flying prototypes of the docking units to be used by the Soyuz and Apollo crafts in their joint space flight, scheduled for next July. Test took place at Soviet Institute of Space Research.

Venezuela Plans 'Friendly' Oil Take-Over

oil companies that are the source of the technologies needed to pump and refine the heavy crude oil found in the Orinoco belt in southern Venezuela.

Qatar Nationalization
DOHA, Qatar, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—The Qatar government announced tonight that it will start talks immediately with foreign oil companies operating here about taking over their remaining 40-per-cent share in the industry.

"Natural gas has been recovered totally for the state, and all its oil will be recovered on the same lines according to this decision," Finance and Petroleum Minister Abdul Aziz Bin Khalifa al-Thani said.

"All Qatar's natural wealth from petroleum and gas will be 100-per-cent Qatar."

U.S. Colleges 'Prospecting' Mideast Oil Lands for Funds

By Terry Ryan
NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP).—With money tight at home, American universities are beginning to look to Arab oil countries for gifts and funds to support special programs.

The University of Southern California recently received \$1 million from Iran for a special professorship in petroleum engineering. George Washington University received \$1 million from Iran for a professorship in multinational management.

"Many universities are looking in on support from the oil-producing countries," said Charles Thompson, a development officer at Harvard University. "We are exploring the feasibility and possibility of support from certain countries over there."

Harvard has not received any money from the Arab countries, Mr. Thompson said. But faculty members with expertise in Middle Eastern affairs are consulted regularly by countries there and "these consultations naturally lead to further discussions," he added.

Multimillion-dollar gifts from Japan and West Germany in recent years made campus fund-raisers aware of the possibilities overseas.

The Japanese government gave \$10 million for Japanese studies programs at 10 American universities. The Krupp Foundation of West Germany gave Harvard \$2 million for European studies.

College presidents and professors now are dispatched regularly by the government to the oil-producing countries to do the prospecting, but public institutions are also looking for money overseas.

The University of Michigan last summer sent a member of its Near Eastern studies faculty to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

"It was just an exploratory visit to talk with people," said Michael Radok, vice-president for university development—the term now used for fund-raising.

Michigan is looking for Arab money to support fellowships, research activities and library purchases in its Near Eastern studies department, said Mr. Radok. As in many states, these are expenses which Michigan legislators might balk at supporting with tax money.

Saigon Reports Capture of Town By Communists

SAIGON, Dec. 23 (NYT).—The military command announced today the fall of a district town in Phuoc Long Province, whose isolated capital appears to be the next target of Communist attacks.

The command said that the town of Bo Duc, five miles southeast of Phuoc Binh, the capital, was overrun after heavy shelling and ground attacks.

The town had a population of several thousand Montagnards and was defended by about 300 regional forces troops. Col. Le Trung Hien, the command spokesman, said that about half of the town's defenders retreated successfully to Phuoc Binh.

Roads to the province, which lies 50 miles north of Saigon, plantation country, have been cut and shelling has prevented fixed-wing aircraft from landing at Phuoc Binh's small airfield.

On Dec. 15, the command reported the fall of Due Phong, another district town in the province. Outside of the province capital the government now holds only Don Luon district town, which has been shelled and attacked in the last two weeks.

Franco Issues Law for Some Liberalization

MADRID, Dec. 23 (AP).—Chief of State Francisco Franco put into law today his plan to allow Spaniards limited political activity for the first time since the Civil War ended in 1939.

The decree permits Spaniards to begin forming "political associations" on Jan. 12. However, critics say that, as it is worded, the law will bar a political role for about 70 per cent of Spain's 35 million citizens.

The decree says that any political activity must be respectful of Spain's current laws. It gives the National Movement, made up of Gen. Franco's rightist supporters, the power to decide who can form associations.

There are rules effectively exclude the left.

The law says that any political association formed must have at least 25,000 members representing at least 15 of Spain's 50 provinces.

China Reports Record Harvest

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (UPI).—China reaped a record grain harvest this year, Peking radio said today.

The report gave no production figures but said that "output shows a fairly big increase over 1973."

The 1973 harvest, also a record, exceeded 250 million tons, Chinese agricultural officials said late last year. Japanese economists said they were told a few months ago that the 1973 harvest was about 267 million tons.

Analysts specializing in Chinese economic affairs said the 1974 harvest probably would exceed 280 million tons. A few predicted a yield as high as 270 million tons.

In addition to grain, Peking radio said, harvests of cotton, oil seeds, hemp, sugar cane and other industrial crops were excellent.

China Reports Record Harvest

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (UPI).—China reaped a record grain harvest this year, Peking radio said today.

The report gave no production figures but said that "output shows a fairly big increase over 1973."

The 1973 harvest, also a record, exceeded 250 million tons, Chinese agricultural officials said late last year. Japanese economists said they were told a few months ago that the 1973 harvest was about 267 million tons.

Analysts specializing in Chinese economic affairs said the 1974 harvest probably would exceed 280 million tons. A few predicted a yield as high as 270 million tons.

In addition to grain, Peking radio said, harvests of cotton, oil seeds, hemp, sugar cane and other industrial crops were excellent.

China Reports Record Harvest

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (UPI).—China reaped a record grain harvest this year, Peking radio said today.

The report gave no production figures but said that "output shows a fairly big increase over 1973."

The 1973 harvest, also a record, exceeded 250 million tons, Chinese agricultural officials said late last year. Japanese economists said they were told a few months ago that the 1973 harvest was about 267 million tons.

Analysts specializing in Chinese economic affairs said the 1974 harvest probably would exceed 280 million tons. A few predicted a yield as high as 270 million tons.

In addition to grain, Peking radio said, harvests of cotton, oil seeds, hemp, sugar cane and other industrial crops were excellent.

China Reports Record Harvest

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (UPI).—China reaped a record grain harvest this year, Peking radio said today.

The report gave no production figures but said that "output shows a fairly big increase over 1973."

The 1973 harvest, also a record, exceeded 250 million tons, Chinese agricultural officials said late last year. Japanese economists said they were told a few months ago that the 1973 harvest was about 267 million tons.

Analysts specializing in Chinese economic affairs said the 1974 harvest probably would exceed 280 million tons. A few predicted a yield as high as 270 million tons.

In addition to grain, Peking radio said, harvests of cotton, oil seeds, hemp, sugar cane and other industrial crops were excellent.

China Reports Record Harvest

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (UPI).—China reaped a record grain harvest this year, Peking radio said today.

The report gave no production figures but said that "output shows a fairly big increase over 1973."

The 1973 harvest, also a record, exceeded 250 million tons, Chinese agricultural officials said late last year. Japanese economists said they were told a few months ago that the 1973 harvest was about 267 million tons.

Analysts specializing in Chinese economic affairs said the 1974 harvest probably would exceed 280 million tons. A few predicted a yield as high as 270 million tons.

In addition to grain, Peking radio said, harvests of cotton, oil seeds, hemp, sugar cane and other industrial crops were excellent.

osing Arguments in Trial

Mitchell Was Made 'Fall Guy' or Watergate, Lawyer Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Mitchell lawyer said today the evidence in the Watergate cover-up trial has shown that his client's loyalty to former President Richard Nixon was tested by a decision to make former attorney general "the fall guy" of the scandal.

Nixon 'Guilt' Obvious in '73 to Jaworski

By Jay Mathews

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (WP)—Jaworski, former Watergate special prosecutor, said he is certain of Richard Nixon's involvement in the Watergate cover-up eight months before Nixon resigned the presidency.

I had to witness former President Nixon getting up before American people and talking about what I knew that was a lie. Mr. Jaworski said in an interview with People magazine. "It was very difficult to see. But I knew that it would be a day of reckoning."

Jaworski said that he knew of Nixon's guilt "in my own mind by late in December" of 1973. He said that he could say at the time because his intuition was based on secret jury testimony and confidential White House material.

Jaworski, who resigned as special prosecutor in October 1973, said he was disappointed by Mr. Nixon's "inability to bring himself around to telling the truth."

Mr. Nixon publicly divulged at the time that the Watergate affair after the November 2 election, "there would be a furor for a few weeks, and then it would be all over."

Election Victory, Anyway

He added that he thought Nixon would still have won an election even if he had told the truth before voters went to the polls.

Mr. Jaworski was interviewed in Houston, where he returned to practice law earlier this month, spokesman for the magazine.

The lawyer is quoted in the review as saying that the Nixon to have a grand jury indict Nixon as an indicted conspirator—rather than having him—was something that had to be weighed carefully, but why was it done? The answer was that the House Judiciary Committee was about to take the proceedings, and this was the proper time to deal with a sitting president on a matter of this kind. The alternative would have been to throw Nixon into the wilderness and let the country decide for itself.

Mr. Jaworski said he felt that President Ford's constitutional right to pardon Nixon was a "very important" part of the decision. "Whether I did it or not," he said, "it is the point" he said, adding that President Ford "didn't" suggest me while I was special prosecutor, and I'm not going to ad-guess him."

Supreme Court Rules Congress May Not Alter Pardon Power

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today the pardon power of the president may not be limited by

a 6-to-3 decision, the court said. The constitutional provision of sentence granted by the President, Eisenhower, in a case was that of an Army sergeant convicted 30 years of killing an 8-year-old girl in Japan.

The soldier, Maurice Schick, sentenced to death, Eisenhower commuted the sentence to

172 Are Dead in Venezuela Jet

CARACAS, Dec. 23 (AP)—There were no survivors among 172 persons aboard a jetliner that crashed yesterday minutes after it took off from Caracas, a spokesman for the airline said.

The airline, the airline that was flying the DC-9 jet, had 177 persons on board but it said there were 65 passengers and a crew of six.

A spokesman said the victims included two Americans, Paul and William Richard, other unidentified, who boarded the plane in Maturin. There have been other foreigners on the passengers, but we do not know how many nor any identities," the spokesman said.

Mitchell gave his approval for the original Watergate bugging and burglary.

Without proof that Mr. Mitchell approved the June 17, 1972, break-in, Mr. Humbley said, there is no motive for him to have taken part in the cover-up.

Mr. Mitchell, a director of Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign, is accused with four other defendants of conspiring to block the investigation into the burglary at Democratic National Committee headquarters.

On Only One Tape

Mr. Humbley noted that the 61-year-old Mr. Mitchell appears on only one of the 31 White House tapes that the jury heard.

That tape records a March 22, 1973, meeting when Mr. Mitchell was called from Washington to New York by defendants H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman. The lawyer noted suggestions made the day before the meeting by former White House counsel John Dean 3d, that Mr. Mitchell be the one to confess to having approved the burglary.

Mr. Humbley said the evidence in the trial shows that, instead, it was former special White House counsel Charles Colson and deputy campaign director Magruder who set the illegal bugging plan in motion. The lawyer argued that Mr. Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mr. Nixon could not blame Colson because all four of them worked together in the White House.

He said that Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. addressed his blackmail threats not to Mr. Mitchell but to "senior White House officials" for whom Hunt had carried out other illegal activities before Watergate.

"John N. Mitchell was never a senior White House official or even a junior White House official," Mr. Humbley said.

He said Mr. Mitchell kept what he knew about Watergate to himself out of loyalty to Mr. Nixon and a commitment to the re-election of the president.

Before Mr. Humbley's argument, U.S. District Judge John Sirica announced that, contrary to earlier plans, no court session would be held tomorrow, Christmas Eve.

Earlier today, Frank Strickler, a second lawyer for Mr. Haldeman, completed his client's final summary. He portrayed Mr. Haldeman as a busy close aide of Mr. Nixon who spent a tiny amount of time on Watergate.

"Watergate matters were more than a pimple on the nose of his other duties," Mr. Strickler said.

From the start, the lawyer said, Mr. Haldeman was motivated by fear of political embarrassment from public disclosure of the names of contributors to Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign. Never did the former White House chief of staff have any criminal intent, he said.

Besides Mr. Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mr. Mitchell, the other defendants in the case are Kenneth Parkinson, a former lawyer for the re-election committee, and Robert Mardian, a former assistant attorney general.

The proceedings, and this the proper time to deal with a sitting president on a matter of this kind. The alternative would have been to throw Nixon into the wilderness and let the country decide for itself.

Mr. Jaworski said he felt that President Ford's constitutional right to pardon Nixon was a "very important" part of the decision. "Whether I did it or not," he said, "it is the point" he said, adding that President Ford "didn't" suggest me while I was special prosecutor, and I'm not going to ad-guess him."

Aide to Humphrey Is Indicted on Funding

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Jack Chestnut, Sen. Hubert Humphrey's Senate campaign manager in 1970, was indicted today on a federal charge of handling an unlawful \$12,000 campaign contribution from milk producers.

A federal grand jury charged in an indictment here that Mr. Chestnut caused a New York advertising agency to receive an illegal contribution from Associated Milk Producers, Inc., as payment for a month's services to the Humphrey campaign.

Schick's attorney told the court that this was illegal because the President lacks the power to impose a condition not authorized by law.

But Chief Justice Warren Burger, speaking for the court, said that the President's pardon power "flows from the Constitution alone, not from any legislative enactments, and... cannot be modified, abridged or diminished by the Congress."

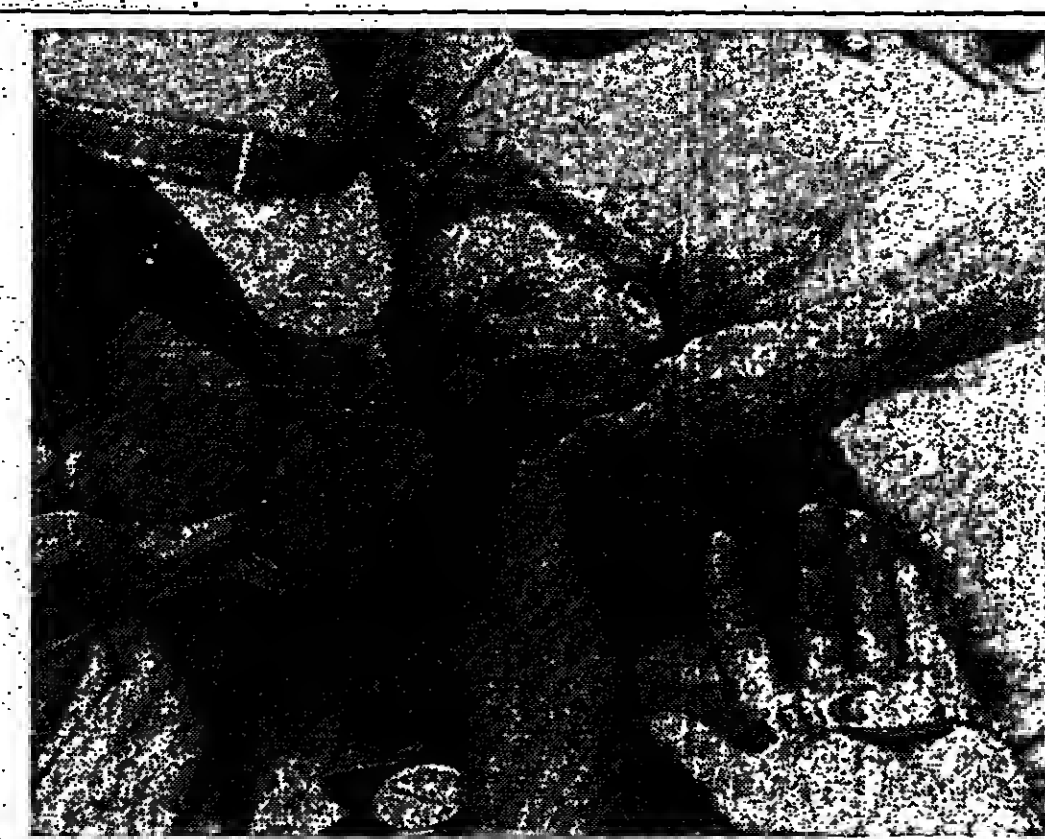
The dissenters were Justices William Douglas, William Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall. The decision could have a bearing on the legal battle over former President Richard Nixon's commutation of the sentence of the former head of the Teamsters' union, James Hoffa.

Mr. Nixon reduced Hoffa's sentence for jury tampering to make him eligible for parole but required that Hoffa abstain from union activities until March 1980. Hoffa is challenging this condition.

The court declined to hear two cases raising freedom of expression issues.

In one, U.S. District Judge William Ditter of Philadelphia was seeking to overturn a federal appeals court order curbing his power to restrict newspaper reporting of a trial.

In the other case, conservative commentators William Buckley Jr., Stanton Evans and Fulton Lewis 3d challenged a requirement that they join a broadcast union.



ALL'S WELL—Amber Noel Peebles, 15 months old, is checked by rescuers in Dade County, Florida, after being rescued from an irrigation well where she was trapped for four hours Sunday after falling in while her parents picked tomatoes nearby. The infant was a bit wet and dirty but otherwise seemed in good shape.

242d, 243d, 244th Killings. This Year

Harlem Homicide Squad's Christmas Party

By John Corry

NEW YORK (NYT)—It was the night of their Christmas party, but the detectives from the 242d, 243d and 244th Homicide Squad were sitting around, talking about a murder. A body had been found in a car in a parking lot on 132d Street and, while this was not unusual, the detectives were being diligent, anyway. They are cops but they are professional men, too.

The guy was identified as Earl Boone of Washington Avenue in the Bronx. He was connected with bad guys," Detective James Ray said. He had caught the case, as they say, the night before. It was Sixth Homicide's 242d killing this year, which meant that homicide still flourished in central Harlem, although not so much as last year. This time last year, central Harlem was up to No. 280.

"Physical evidence?" Lt. Herman Kluge asked. He commands Sixth Homicide.

Detective Ray said that everything had been dusted for fingerprints, that someone had stolen the tires off the car, that the man from the Bronx had been shot days before and that people on 132d Street were scared to death to talk about it. This is not unusual, either.

Time Element

"Was the car locked?" Detective Richard Marcus asked.

"Yes," Detective Ray said.

"Broken into?" someone else asked.

"No," Mr. Ray said. Then Lt. Kluge asked him how long the car had been in the parking lot.

"Five or six hours," Detective Ray said, and Lt. Kluge looked suspicious.

"How do you know?" he asked.

"Because the battery was still in the car," Mr. Ray said. "It hadn't been stolen."

Lt. Kluge looked displeased now. He suspected that Detective Ray hadn't told him everything, which, in fact, was true.

"No speculation—just physical evidence," Lt. Kluge said.

Casually, Mr. Ray mentioned dirt on the car. He said it would have been washed off by a rainstorm if the car had been there more than five or six hours.

"Uh huh," Lt. Kluge said. "I knew you were holding out the good stuff."

Then, Detective Ray passed around a picture of the dead man. He was bent over in the car, his head beneath the dashboard. A couple of detectives jumped up, took the picture and talked about it.

"Boy, you Italian guys in the corner, sit down and shut up," Lt. Kluge said. He was looking at Detective Benny Leotta. Detective Leotta was on vacation but he had come in to work, anyway.

Detective Joe Gates walked in then, smiling pleasantly. Sixth Homicide is made up of disparate

men, which is one reason it is effective, and Joe Gates is one of the most disparate of all. He is a retired Army lieutenant colonel, who uses a long black cigarette holder with great elegance and sometimes wears safari jackets. He talked about a case Sixth Homicide had worked on last year.

"You remember that guy? Well, they just found him in Brooklyn with his head cut off," he said.

"Oh, sure, I remember him," another detective said. "He never had much of a sense of humor."

The answer to a crime is on the scene. We conclude that this guy was killed somewhere else and dumped here. Right?" Lt. Kluge said. He has been 26 years in the police department, but he sounded downish.

Virginia House to Weigh Bill Allowing Death With Dignity

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (WP)—Five years ago Margaret Granger of Arlington, Va., stood by helplessly while her older sister, stricken by a brain embolism and kept alive by artificial means, lingered in pain and semi-consciousness for 14 months before her death.

The day her sister died, Mrs. Granger vowed to do what she could to win approval for the concept of "death with dignity," under which individuals could instruct their doctors not to use extraordinary means to keep them alive in case of terminal illness.

Six months ago, she met a state legislator at a meeting for elderly citizens and explained her cause. Today, the legislator, Virginia State Delegate Ira Lechner, announced that he will introduce a "death with dignity" bill in the general assembly next month, which, if passed, would make Virginia the first state in the nation to enact such legislation.

Similar legislation, although some bills were less stringently drawn, has failed in 10 other states, but Mr. Lechner predicts that the bill has a fair chance of passage in Virginia in future years if not next year.

Mr. Lechner has done extensive lobbying for the bill among religious, medical and senior citizens' groups and says that he has encountered some misgivings but no strong organized opposition.

Parking Dispute Starts Shootout By Police; Woman Slain in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Police are looking for a man who intervened in a dispute between a woman and a law officer wearing civilian clothes, a struggle that led to a shootout in which the woman was killed.

The police gave this account: Maria Pellet, 24, left a house in Brooklyn yesterday and began beating with a lead pipe on a double-parked auto that was blocking her car.

James Gibson, a Housing Authority patrolman, came out of a nearby house and tried to make Miss Pellet stop hitting his double-parked car. As he sought to take the pipe away from her, an unidentified man intervened, punching the officer in the face.

The patrolman drew his service revolver, showed his badge and ordered the man and Miss Pellet to lie on the pavement. From a passing bus, off-duty Correction Department officer Robert Johnson saw the three and mistook Patrolman Gibson for a robber. Mr. Johnson, also clad in civilian clothes, jumped off the bus, drew his service revolver and shouted: "I'm a cop! Drop your gun!"

Each officer thought he was confronted by an armed criminal. They took cover behind parked cars and fired a total of nine shots.

Another off-duty officer, Detective John Britt of the city Police Department, came out of his nearby home and persuaded Patrolman Gibson and Mr. Johnson to surrender their guns. They then found Miss Pellet lying on the sidewalk with a bullet wound in her stomach. She died after surgery at a hospital.

The two officers in the shootout were released pending the outcome of ballistics tests to determine which gun fired the fatal bullet.

Fog in Switzerland

GENEVA, Dec. 23 (AP)—Dense fog blanketed the lower areas of Switzerland, closing the country's two major airports this morning.

PARIS' LEADING TAX-FREE SHOPPING CENTER

MICHEL SWISS

16 Rue de la Paix - Paris-2e

Phone: 073-60-35

ALL PERFUMES, BAGS, SCARVES AND NOVELTY GIFTS

Mail order service. Wrapped and delivered to you anywhere in the world

MAXIMUM DISCOUNT

Drought Cuts Grain Crops In Argentina

Possibilities of Aid Said to Be Reduced

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 23 (NYT)—A persistent drought in the most fertile grain-producing zones of Argentina has led to rising skepticism among agricultural experts here that the country will be able to aid significantly programs to relieve the worsening world food situation.

According to leading farmers' organizations, one-third of the grain crop in southern Buenos Aires Province and La Pampa has already been lost because of the drought. In Entre Rios, another agriculturally rich province, grain yields are reported to be half the normal yields. Together, the three provinces account for more than half the wheat, corn and sorghum production in Argentina.

This year, Argentina produced 6.5 million tons of wheat—which was considered a poor harvest in a country that has had annual wheat yields of more than 10 million tons.

Farmers increased their wheat acreage by 20 per cent over last year's planting, but the drought has brought most harvest estimates down to about 5 million tons.

This will mean that Argentina will probably have to import wheat again to meet contracts and commitments made with Latin American and European grain clients. After overselling the last harvest, the government was forced to import about 500,000 tons of wheat.

Support Prices Up

Earlier this month, the government raised the support prices for wheat farmers by 15 per cent to about \$90 a ton. The increases came too late to affect the planting season but may serve as an incentive to farmers who claim that costs have risen so much that even harvesting the crop is too expensive.

There already have been reports that some farmers in southern Buenos Aires Province have grazed their cattle on wheat fields not considered worth harvesting.

Corn yields are expected to run 5 to 7 per cent over this year's harvest of 9.9 million tons. But agronomists warn that production will depend on rainfall, particularly this month when the corn ears are formed.

Besides the drought, agriculture here continues to be plagued by a lively contraband trade. The state-run National Grain Board—the only authorized buyer of crops—offers prices that are often less than half the world market levels.

As a result, huge quantities of agricultural products find their way across the borders to Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay. Last year, the government estimated that more than \$500 million in foodstuffs were smuggled into neighboring countries.

Nixon Pays Off 1969 N.Y. Taxes

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (UPI)—State tax officials today said that former President Richard Nixon owed \$11,544 in back taxes for 1969 and had made payment in full last week.

State tax commissioner Mario Procaccino said that the taxes were owed on a reportable gain from the sale of Mr. Nixon's Manhattan apartment in 1969. "We found no evidence of fraud on the part of the former president," Mr. Procaccino said.

The commissioner said that the determination of the amount owed by Mr. Nixon was made earlier this month after an eight-month investigation by the Tax Department.

Churchgoing Remains Steady at 40% in U.S.

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 23 (AP)—Churchgoing habits in the United States this year stayed at the same level as in the previous three years—at 40-per-cent attendance—the Gallup Poll said.

In a typical week, the survey noted, 40 per cent of the adults interviewed attended church or synagogue. High points of attendance in the 30-year Gallup study were recorded in 1955 and 1958, when 49 per cent went to church in a typical week.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the DIAMOND for you

This Xmas

... buy Diamonds at better than wholesale prices from the leading first source diamond firm at the Diamond center of the world. Buy finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you, for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for our free brochure or visit us!

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES

diamond sources, 51, havenest street, antwerp - belgium

tel: 31.93.05

ALL DIAMONDS GUARANTEED BY CERTIFICATE



Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

Trade and Emigration: Next Phase

With passage of the Trade Bill and the related Export-Import Bank Bill, the knotty Soviet-American issues of trade and emigration have been resolved. Or have they? It would be a relief to put an end to two years of haggling and tension between the Soviet and American governments, within the American government, and probably inside the Soviet government as well. It would be more realistic, though, to prepare for further troubles ahead.

On emigration, meaning principally Jewish emigration, Moscow has made certain private submissions to Washington—in turn transmitted by the executive to Congress—in order to win equal-tariff treatment and to retain access to U.S. government credits. The Kremlin now loudly proclaims, however, that its private "elucidations" are being converted in American political discourse into "assurances and, nearly, obligations." These Moscow rejects. Understandably proud, it resists acknowledging that it has made concessions either on numbers of emigrants or treatment of applicants in such a sensitive area of domestic policy as emigration. (It may also wish to avoid an Arab rebuke for swelling Israel's population.) The Kremlin's protestations doubtless are meant to save face. They should also be taken as a clear warning that its collective patience on emigration is not without bounds.

Meanwhile, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., leader of the successful congressional campaign to tie trade to emigration, is pushing hard on the Russians to make them live up to his understanding of its "agreement" with him. He promises to monitor emigration "day by day" and to make the "whole range" of Soviet-American relations depend on the Soviet record on emigration. This hard-nosed attitude is, we submit, fraught with gratuitous risk. The nature of emigration—a cumbersome bureaucracy dealing with anxious individuals—invites a certain delay and confusion in the best of circumstances. Are other major Soviet-American dealings in, say, strategic arms or Europe to be set aside because of a dispute or misunderstanding over the arguable cases of a few families? Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pleads that the process be given time and room for testing;

the new law provides that Congress must give its approval 18 months hence for the tariff and credits provisions to be renewed. This is essential. Nor are the personal accounts which impatient would-be emigrants in Moscow send out to the West necessarily the best index of what is going on.

Credits are dealt with further in the separate bill extending the life and defining the mandate of the Export-Import Bank. Among other restrictions on Soviet projects, the bill sets a \$300-million ceiling on new credits, sets a \$40-million sub-ceiling on projects involving exploration for gas or oil, and rules out projects involving production of gas or oil. Ever attentive—as a careful diplomat must be—to Kremlin sensibilities, Mr. Kissinger fought these limitations, claiming afterward that they were "grossly discriminatory, most unwise and unfortunate." Indeed, they are discriminatory, affecting only Russia. Of all the countries to which Ex-Im finances American exports, however, only Russia is huge and hostile alike. As with the Jackson amendment in respect to emigration, Mr. Kissinger can possibly use the Ex-Im limitations as a lever in trade or in other negotiations. The new Ex-Im bill, moreover, lets the President ignore the different ceilings, if he determines that it's in the national interests and if he gets Congress to concur. This is a sticky way of doing business with the Russians but right now it is probably the only politically feasible way.

We have left to the last the hard question of whether and to what extent the United States should invest in energy projects abroad, especially in a country which remains an adversary and which has repeatedly urged other suppliers to wield oil as a weapon against the United States. Moscow would have economic and political reason to be a reliable supplier but it could be sorely tempted in a crisis to clamp down on the oil flow. Given the uncertainties of both trade and détente, both countries might do better at this point to steer their economic relations into less politically rolled waters. In any event, the United States needs a good bit more time to ponder fundamental energy decisions of its own.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Gromyko Letter

Moscow's curious publication, seven weeks afterward, of Foreign Minister Gromyko's ambiguous letter to Secretary Kissinger on the trade-emigration understanding—a letter ostensibly written to eliminate "ambiguities" about the Soviet position—fortunately has not interfered with congressional passage of the critical trade bill.

This bill is vital to American and free world interests in continuing a 40-year process of liberalizing trade, including the reduction of non-tariff barriers as well as import duties and other restrictions. The "most-favored-nation" concessions to the Soviet Union are a secondary element. It will take separate action by the President after passage of the bill to activate these concessions and, under the bill, they can be withdrawn.

There is no doubt that the Soviet Union feels that the Nixon-Brezhnev agreements of 1972 on trade have been held up unreasonably and that the recent congressional restrictions on Export-Import Bank credits reduce the value of the trade concessions that now are imminent. Publication of the Gromyko letter may have been merely a face-saving device—to assert again on the eve of the trade bill passage that Moscow is bound to no specific number of emigrants. But after two years of protesting trade-emigration links, Moscow now may be seeking to establish a reverse linkage, implying that the future flow of emigrants will depend on the future flow of trade and credits.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France's Oil Diplomacy

The presence of Mr. Chirac in Tehran and Mr. Sauvagnargues in Cairo at the weekend serves to emphasize the great importance which France still attaches to her relations with the Middle East, both economic and political. The two aspects are never far apart in French minds, but clearly in Tehran the main emphasis will have been economic, while in Cairo it is likely to have been political.

France's economic objectives in the Middle East are much the same as those of other Western countries; to ensure the continuity

of her oil supplies, to pay for them by exporting as much as possible to the oil producers, and to ensure a reduction of the oil price in real terms—that is, to dissuade the producers from raising prices to keep pace with inflation in the West by convincing them that such a policy will make the West's economic problems insoluble.

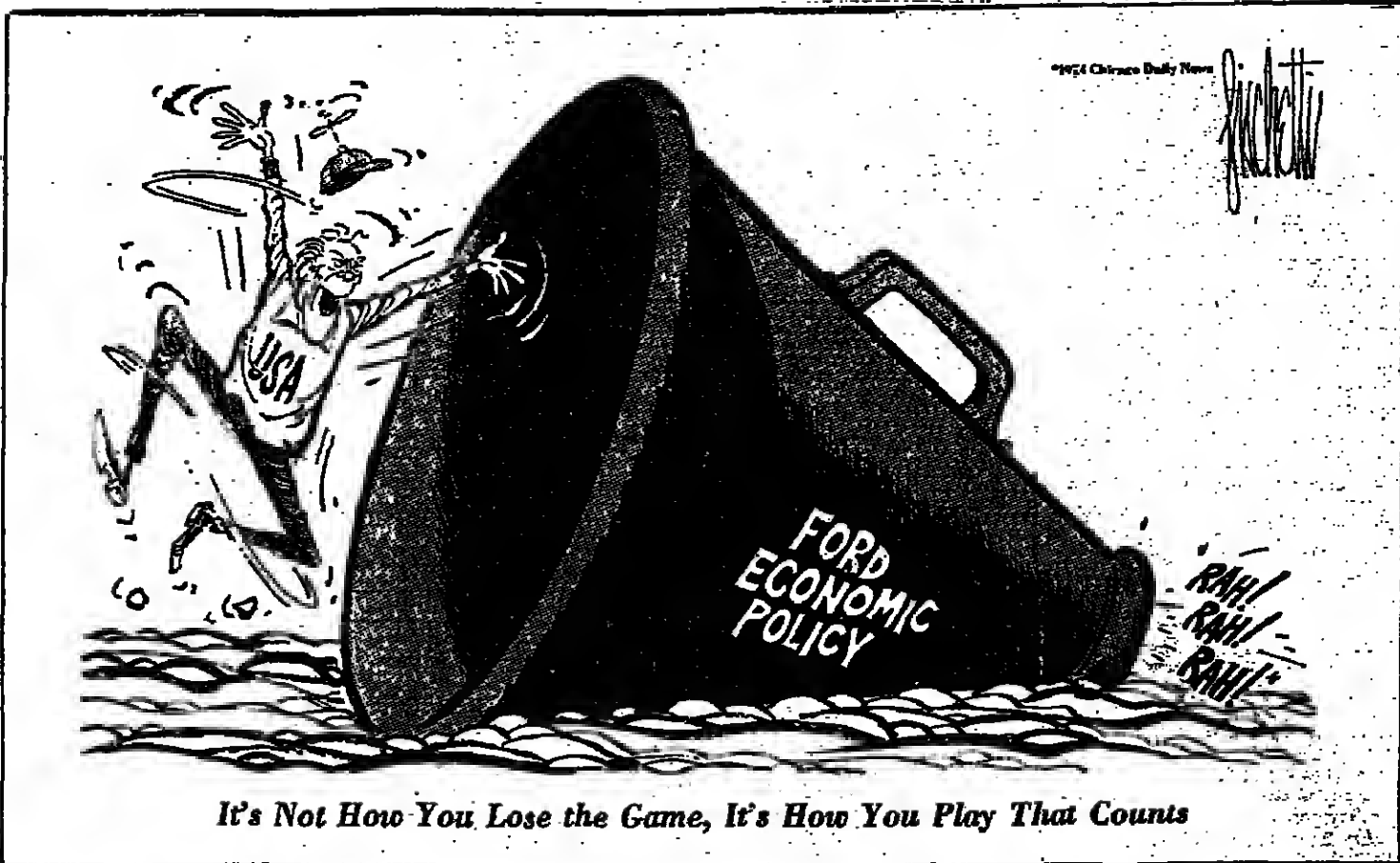
Unlike some other consumers, France has never believed it realistic to hope for a price reduction in money terms, and it seems that her opinion on this point is now generally shared.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

December 24, 1899
NEW YORK—The first automobile truck seen in service in this city made its appearance yesterday. It is propelled by electricity and is used by a large mineral water company to deliver filled siphons. The truck can cover 30 miles over the asphalt pavements, and can be run up to the speed of eight miles an hour. The wheels are of wood with solid rubber tires.

December 24, 1924
NEW YORK—Christmas carols will ring throughout the city tomorrow evening. But the age-old story of the Nativity this time will be disseminated by the world's two most modern wonders—the radio telephone and the giant air liner Los Angeles, formerly the ZR-3. The Los Angeles will hover over the city like the star of the East, illuminated with colored lights.



It's Not How You Lose the Game, It's How You Play That Counts

Crisis of Respect for the Law in the U.S.

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—It is high political drama to learn that the Central Intelligence Agency conducted massive domestic spying operations in violation of its charter. But the disclosure, by Seymour Hersh in the New York Times (ET, Dec. 23), has even more profound implications for our view of law.

Here, on top of Watergate, is one more example of official crime—of lawlessness among those sworn to uphold the law. And that lawlessness brings terrible retribution. As Justice Brandeis warned nearly 50 years ago: "If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for the law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."

When President Ford took office, one of his most urgent tasks was to restore public belief in the government's respect for law. He made matters worse by his pardon of Richard Nixon. Then he unnecessarily degraded international legal standards in condoning surreptitious American aid to the anti-Allende forces in Chile. All this lends exceptional significance to Ford's choice of a new attorney general. It could indeed be the most important choice he makes as President. A strong and respected figure in that office, after the corruption of the Nixon years, would be the most restoring of symbols.

Restore Faith

President Ford has at least tentatively decided to appoint such a figure: Edward H. Levi, president of the University of Chicago and former dean of its law school. In character, in professional reputation, in philosophy, Levi is extraordinarily qualified to serve this President and restore the general faith in law.

But the appointment has run into objections from some Republican senators, notably John Tower of Texas and Roman Hruska of Nebraska. It has therefore become a vital test of the President's understanding and determination—and a test also of the integrity of this country's intellectual conservatives.

Edward Levi would generally be reckoned a conservative in his outlook as educator and lawyer. He is a deliberate man, reflective, with a distrust of instant solutions to hard social problems and a deep dislike for short-cuts in the law.

"The misuse of law as but another device for leverage," he told entering law students last October, "is profoundly corrupting." On an earlier occasion he said, with regret, that the student protest movement, however sin-

cere its feelings, had accepted "the legitimacy of pressure, leverage, and violence."

Levi has been highly critical of student excesses, such as suppression of speakers with unpopular views. When violence came to the University of Chicago, he said that the day he called police on to the campus, he would resign. He meant that calling in the police would signal his own failure—failure to maintain the ideals of a university. The remark conveyed something of his values, and his view of personal responsibility.

Side of Caution

In the continuing debate on the role of the Supreme Court he is on the side of caution. He said last year that the court has a very great responsibility, when it interprets the law, "not to destroy the legislative process or the citi-

zen's feeling of participation in the determination of public matters." He used the context of a subtle lecture on law and morals to criticize the recent decisions on abortion and capital punishment.

He is a quiet man with an understated ironic manner. Anyone who asks at the bar or the law schools about Edward Levi will find a remarkable respect for him, whether or not his views are shared. One admirer explained: "He inspires allegiance because he is trustworthy. He inspires respect because he believes so deeply in the primacy of mind, in the virtue of reason."

Tower has attacked Levi because he joined the National Lawyers Guild in the 1930s. He was in the Chicago chapter for a few years along with such others as Walter Schaefer, who became a great justice of the Illinois Supreme Court. Does Tower really

care about that dusty history? Or is he worried that Edward Levi would be too independent as attorney general, too resistant to pressure for political use of the law?

The Levi situation is a particular test for conservative commentators and thinkers. They have twisted liberals for opportunism, and fair enough. Now they can show us, by remaining silent or speaking out, whether they know anything like John Tower speak for "conservatism" in this country.

All of us, liberal or conservative, have much at stake in President Ford's selection of an attorney general. Edward Levi is not the only person to restore the tattered fabric of law in this country. But he would be an exceptional choice, for this President and this time, and to back away now would be one more surrender to unreason.

Lucky—and How He Got His Name

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—Charles (Lucky) Luciano, king of the underworld in the Thirties and Forties, may now be enjoying the last laugh from beyond the grave. His "Last Testament," supposedly dictated to a movie producer just before the gangster's death in 1958, is being published with a straight face by Little, Brown, has been chosen as the book of the month, and—for a while, at least—seemed to command a paperback resale of close to a million dollars.

Then Nicholas Gage, a reporter for The New York Times who often covers organized crime, blew the whistle, calling into question the validity of the book (ET, Dec. 18). The events recounted can be found in other published works, even to the extent of picking up other errors; no tapes or notes of Lucky Luciano have been produced as yet in support of the "testament's" authenticity, and there is the strange case of how Lucky got his nickname.

In the book, the writer, working from the notes of the movie producer who is supposed to have taken it all down from Luciano himself, relates an incident in 1899: The young mobster was "taken for a ride," stabbed and beaten, but—fortunately—not murdered. Hence the nickname Lucky.

An Incident

But reporter Gage dug up the contemporary newspaper account of that beating, which began "Charles (Lucky) Luciano," show-

ing that the gangster had been known as Lucky before that incident. Does this mean that the "Last Testament" is spurious, a product of pastime and clippings—or was Lucky himself telling that phony story of the origin of his nicknames in the final years of his exile?

Perhaps I can be of some assistance. In 1954, as an Army corporal assigned to the American Forces Network in Europe, I was covering some dull NATO maneuvers out of Naples and decided to try to record some interviews with local personalities.

My first target was Luigi Bergman and Roberto Rosellini, at the time a controversial couple trailblazing today's marital mores for celebrities. "The United States Army is down in the lobby and wants to interview you," was an unorthodox approach that worked. Encouraged after getting them for an hour on tape, I looked up this other most-famous resident of Naples, Lucky Luciano.

That cautious, polite, swarthy gentleman did not want to speak into a microphone at first, but he was fascinated by the tape I had just finished making with Miss Bergman, a woman he worshipped from afar. Had they ever met? "Of course not," the considerate racketeer replied, "she shouldn't associate with me."

In the lobby of the Albergo Vesuvio, with a Federal narcotics agent quietly observing us from a corner, the gangster put on earphones and listened, enraptured, to Miss Bergman describe her

role in "Joan of Arc." But when movie director Rosellini appeared on the tape, an expression of embittered outrage, and then of pure malevolence, crossed Luciano's face.

Moral Indignation

"Can you imagine," said the man who had been imprisoned for heading the prostitution racket in the United States, "any guy talking advantage of a woman like that?" In that spirit of moral indignation, the man described by Thomas E. Dewey in "20 Against the Underworld" as "the greatest gangster in America" consented to a few mild questions with a recorder spinning.

"They're all lies," he said of the accusations against him. "How can you fight back when the press is against me? Some of them try to give me a fair shake, but they can't get it in print." Luciano felt strongly that he was the target of a media conspiracy. Later in life, I was to run across an identical attitude elsewhere.

Since the story of how he came by his nickname was fresh relevance this week, I dug up the old recording (try to find a needle that plays 78 rpm) and refreshed my recollection. How did he get nicknamed Lucky?

"Belin! that my right name was Luciano," he said matter-of-factly. "It was cut short when I was a young boy, and made it 'Lucky.' But what about the tape I had just made about the time in 1929 when he was taken for a ride, and miraculously escaped, and was called Lucky afterward?"

"Not true." Even after 26 years and on a scratchy record, Lucky's resounding "not true" comes across as the irritated denial of a legendary figure who is not pleased with that part of his own legend.

I must have looked disappointed. Cautious, he added, "All newspapers talk." He hated the press, and delighted in shocking the down whatever reporters liked to build up.

Would this man, some years later, recounting his life to a biographer, change character and meekly accept the "newspaper talk" as the truth? Hardly; and the fact that reputable publishers have swallowed that concoction must be causing Luciano's paragon in purgatory if not hilarity in hell.

China Notes: Settle Down; Leap Forward

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG—Anyone trying to gauge the direction of political winds in China these days ends up talking about cross-currents.

On the one hand there is a new dichotomy from Chairman Mao. The-hung calling on the country "to settle down" and unite its eight years of political revival and struggle. On the other hand is a steady build-up to a movement in the countryside that has already been branded "to leap forward."

From the perspective of leadership in Peking, there is a contradiction between the herding of the new drive and the apparent damping down of the ideological campaign that has linked Confucius and Lin Biao as its twin enemies. The campaign had to be aborted midway in the year because industrial production and the transport system were suffering as a result of factional struggle. The movement, it appears, will be focused on production.

From the perspective of a province, counties and communes where officials are already being evangelized on the new theme it is hard to tell where the campaign ends and the new one begins.

A broadcast from the south western province of Yunnan recalled "certain cadres" for "belittling" that "criticism of Lin and Confucius can be relaxed, the we should concentrate on grasping production."

What relaxation in the criticism of Mao's onetime heir appears, and of the ancient sage was being, the broadcast complained was encouraging the return of "feudal" superstitions, activities in the countryside and "capitalist" trends such as attaching more importance to cash and little grain.

Same Themes

There has been a neatly orchestrated introduction of the same themes at the provincial level indicating at the least the central leadership is far from satisfied with the pace of development despite claims of new breakthroughs that are announced regularly. Commune officials, it is repeatedly stressed, need to be revolutionized.

When Imelda Marcos, first lady of the Philippines, visited Hong Kong a few months ago, she was on a long drive by Chiang Chi to visit a village called Hsi-chung-chuang. The village in China is called a production brigade—is on a commune outside Tientsin.

Miss Chiang, Mao's wife, had her guest that she had stayed there and even pointed out the house and bed she had used. Subsequently a broadcast from Liaoning Province, in the north east, told of meetings in which members of the People's Liberation Army had been "exchanged" experiences in learning from Hsi-chung-chuang. In recent weeks that theme has been taken up by more than half the provinces.

The broadcasts never mention Miss Chiang, but with her association with the brigade established, it can be deduced that it must be the basis of her projects.

What's to be learned in Hsi-chung-chuang? Even before Mr. Marcos went to China, the village was described in an article in the Peking newspaper Kung Ming Jih Pao as a hamlet of 101 households and 522 people that had spontaneously turned itself into a nonstop cultural festival—a bucolic center for music, arts and studies.

In the yards, in the animal feeding sheds and in the field mills, the article said, nearly all the peasants could be heard in full-throated rendition of passages from Miss Chiang's novel "Redolent Opera." From them to Dusk." After dusk the restless peasants composed poems and told stories "reflecting the current struggle," or they attended "evening political school" in which "backbone elements" had qualified as "theorists" lectured.

The image of the countryside breaking into song under Miss Chiang's banner appears to have some people in China wild. The original broadcast found it necessary to caution "those who regard the experience of Hsi-chung-chuang as mere talking, singing and dancing, and thus nothing to be taken seriously."

Now party committees at all levels are being told that they must organize this work seriously. Hsi-chung-chuang, it appears, is to furnish the ideological impetus for the promised new leap

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Chairman John Hay Whitney | Co-Chairmen Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger |
| Publisher Robert T. MacDonald | |
| Editor Murray M. Weiss | Managing Editor George W. Bates |
| For Foreign Assistant Managing Editor | |

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de \$200,000
12, rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris Cedex 02
Tél.: 33-1-36-36-36-36
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter D. Hays
© 1974 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Christmas as Usual Despite Work Cuts

German Workers Are Taking Crisis in Stride

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

CHESSENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Dec. 23.—Oil prices are soaring and the world is plunging into economic crisis, but for German car worker Walter Brockmann and his family, this Christmas will be pretty much like every other one.

"The money is shorter this time, but the kids won't be disappointed," he told a visitor the other day.

Money is short because Mr. Brockmann, a machinist at the big Opel automobile plant in nearby Bochum, has been on short time for more than a year now, as the automobile industry reeled under the impact of the energy crisis.

The 40-year-old Mr. Brockmann has been hurt by the worldwide recession, but, as he says, the pain has been bearable though the boredom is worse.

Mr. Brockmann, his wife and two children live in a third-floor apartment in this grimy Ruhr industrial town that once prospered on the rich lodes of coal beneath it. Thanks to soaring oil prices, coal is once again in demand, but many famous old mines have already closed down for good.

One of them was the Rismark, where Mr. Brockmann worked underground. He is one of several hundred thousand miners who successfully switched to other industrial jobs during the West German Wirtschaftswunder, the economic miracle.

Vacation Home

Mr. Brockmann's income was cut in half and his wife took part-time job to help with the kids. Then, as he moved up the Opel wage scale, they put aside money to buy a vacation home on the North Sea. They bought the land two years ago and would be building on it except for the short-time work.

With normal overtime, Mr. Brockmann estimates he should have been making \$800 a month now. Instead, his Opel pay packet is \$500, but he gets 70 per cent of his lost income back in the form of unemployment compensation.

He has been laid off for approximately seven days a month for the last year. Although the situation is uncertain, he is not thinking of switching jobs again; he has nine years with Opel and, after another year, he will be eligible for a pension from the General Motors subsidiary.

Like almost all other big automobile firms, Opel-Bochum has been cutting back its labor force. It persuaded about 4,000 of its 12,000-man staff to quit by giving them large bonuses. About half of them were *Gastarbeiter*, or foreign workers, who took their bonuses and went home.

With auto sales still falling—overall they are down 30 per cent—more jobs are in danger. The federal government, convinced that the slump will end next year, has offered firms who do not fire surplus workers large payroll subsidies to tide them over.

The measure reflects Bonn's approach to the economic crisis: a little touch-up here and there, but no drastic changes. The Germans may have had it better in the recent past, but no one in the industrialized world has it so good today as they do.

It is fairly easy to paint the picture black. Unemployment will top 1 million this winter, the highest figure since the immediate postwar period. Bankruptcies this year will also set a record.

Holding the Line

But despite increases in oil import costs, West Germany is holding the line on inflation, which is currently running at about 7 per cent.

Partly because buyers want stable prices, West Germany's exports are booming and the country will have a record balance-of-trade surplus this year, making it virtually the only industrialized nation in the black.

The Christmas season brought the expected sales rush. Industry is booming again after a summer slump. Resorts are jammed and in Austria hotelkeepers are turning away persons who want to stay for less than 10 days.

The average German now makes \$690 a month, or three times the average in 1960.

Two disastrous bouts of currency inflation in this century have created a great fear among Germans of this particular bogey. They tend to listen with respect when their politicians, bankers and businessmen tell them that inflation is the biggest threat to their jobs.

Thus, the trade unions are being relatively modest in their demands for next year. They have scaled down their pay claims to 10 per cent to 11 per cent and will settle for considerably less.

Tax Reform

The government points out that a tax reform, effective Jan. 1, will put \$5 billion more into the pockets of lower-income groups.

Austrian Queries Avalanche Claim

INNBRUCK, Austria, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—The head of an inquiry into Saturday's avalanche disaster in Kitzbuehel today disputed local officials' statements that the nine skiers who died were in a zone clearly marked as dangerous.

Robert Brannias, the official named to investigate the accident, said in Kitzbuehel that large numbers of skiers had told him that the slope where the accident happened had not been roped off.

This has been combined with some federal aid to help industries and regions that are relatively weak.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, an economist by profession, is determined to hold the line on inflation. He and his advisers generally agree that the next six months will be rough, but, as he puts it, "we'll be over the hill after that."

Mr. Schmidt is said to be depressed and irritated by the lack of U.S. action to help out a depression. West German planners think that the United States should start refueling now, before the whole Western world is dragged into a deeper recession on the tail of a collapsing American economy.

The Germans are all too aware of their dependency on world markets. Their economy is highly export-oriented, and their membership in the Common Market ties their fate to that of other member countries that are piling up huge trading deficits and whose inflationary rates run twice that of West Germany and more.

Mr. Schmidt recently tendered Italy a big bank credit and has offered to do the same for France. Politically, such measures are unacceptable over the long run; German voters are angered over

their role as paymaster for the ailing economies of other Common Market countries.

The American plan to set up a \$25-million recycling fund to help the world through the energy crisis has run into opposition here. The main contributors to the fund would be the United States and West Germany.

The Germans are likely to plod ahead doggedly, practicing economy at home, recording huge trade surpluses and lecturing the United States and their Common Market partners on the need for discipline and belt-tightening.

Here in the Ruhr coal belt, Mr. Schmidt gets a sympathetic hearing. "Many people blame the Social Democrats but no one could do better," Mr. Brockmann said.

Mr. Brockmann misses the coal pits. "It was hard and dangerous work, but we had a certain *Kameradschaft* [togetherness]."

"I'd go back, except for my wife," he said. "The miners are getting a 13th-month's salary bonus like everyone else now. In my day, we used to get as little as 50 marks Christmas money."

Meanwhile, Mr. Brockmann is trying to cope with boredom, his biggest problem. "We were spoiled by too much work over the years," he said.

© Los Angeles Times.

Obituaries

Sterling North, 68, Author And Literary Critic in U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Sterling North, 68, author and literary critic, whose "Rascal: A Memoir of a Better Era," the story of his boyhood and his pet raccoon in a small Wisconsin village, became an American classic, died yesterday in a nursing home in Morristown, N.J.

"Rascal" won 10 awards and citations in 1963 and later, was published in 14 foreign countries, was filmed by Walt Disney Productions in 1969 and sold more than a million copies.

An earlier book, "So Dear to My Heart," a tale of a boy and his pet lamb, was filmed by Walt Disney in 1949.

Mr. North had been literary editor of the Chicago Daily News, New York Post and New York World Telegram & Sun. His book reviews were widely syndicated.

Lord Haden-Guest

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Stephen Haden-Guest, 72, an editor and translator who occasionally used his British title as Lord Haden-Guest but never took his seat in the House of Lords in succession to his father, died Saturday in a hospital here.

He was educated in France, at University College, London, and the London School of Economics, where he took his degree in 1922. In World War II, he was assigned to the British Information Office here. He worked at the United Nations information office in 1943-46. In 1948, he became an editorial adviser to the American Geographical Society.

Alan Sorrell

SOUTHERN, England, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Painter and designer Alan Sorrell, 70, has died in a hospital here after being injured in a car crash last week.

He was an exhibitor of the

Ethiopian Army Says Units Clash With Eritreans

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Fighting has broken out between government troops and secessionist guerrillas outside Asmara, capital of the troubled northern province of Eritrea, the Military Council of the North announced tonight.

The announcement also said four persons were killed and 41 injured last night when rebels threw grenades into two bars in the center of the city.

The Eritrean Liberation Front has been fighting the Ethiopian Army since Eritrea, which had been a federal state with a large degree of autonomy, was made a province in 1962.

Asmara residents said there had been sporadic shooting in various parts of the city until the early hours of the morning. Machine-gun fire and the thump of mortars were heard and the night sky was illuminated by tracer bullets as army units and secessionist elements fought.

Sources in Addis Ababa said there had also been clashes between rebels and the army near Asaba. Ethiopia's most important Red Sea port.

Dutch Investigate Dassault Official

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—An investigation was ordered here today in connection with allegations that the French Dassault aircraft company attempted to bribe Dutch members of parliament in order to obtain plane sales.

The Amsterdam prosecutor, J.F. Hartman, ordered the investigation of activities of the Dassault company's representative in the Netherlands, J. Boterman of Rotterdam. The investigation stems from charges by at least one Dutch legislator that he had been offered a bribe to influence the Netherlands' choice of a military aircraft to replace obsolete U.S. Starfighters.

Royal Academy and of the Royal Watercolor Society. Many of his works are in permanent museums and private collections. He also was an authority on Roman Britain and was responsible for many important archaeological reconstructions.

George Grimshaw

AUBURN, Calif., Dec. 23 (UPI).—George Grimshaw, 84, the oldest active helicopter pilot in the United States, died in a crash Saturday night in thick fog while attempting to land near here. Mr. Grimshaw took up helicopter flying five years ago, as a hobby. A miner and contractor by profession, he used his helicopter to oversee business interests and to help search for persons lost in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Fosco Glacchetti

ROME, Dec. 23 (AP).—Fosco Glacchetti, 70, a movie and theatrical actor, died yesterday of a heart ailment. He starred in many films during the late 1930s and early 1940s.

VACATION-BOUND—Cars lined up at the border crossing point between Germany and Austria near Salzburg. Many were carrying vacationers to the Austrian Alps for skiing vacations over the holidays. Delays of up to three hours for customs clearance were reported during the weekend.

Turks Do Not Want Makarios To Control Talks on Cyprus

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Turkish officials say they are ready to begin serious negotiations over Cyprus but they have set down two conditions that could hinder progress toward a settlement.

They do not want Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, to control the negotiating position of the Greeks. They know it is unrealistic to expect the archbishop to resign but they hope he will delegate full negotiating authority to Glafkos Clerides, the speaker of the parliament.

The Turks also want the Greeks to acknowledge the principle that any settlement must be based on a "geographical federation." By that, they mean that Cyprus should be divided into two zones, linked by a federal government but administered separately.

One zone would be controlled by the ethnic Turks, who make up 18 per cent of the population; and the other by the ethnic Greeks, who account for 80 per cent.

Guarded Optimism

Turkish officials have expressed guarded optimism following the recent meetings in Brussels among Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers. As a member of the Turkish delegation put it, "We found out that Greece is willing to have negotiations—and vice versa."

The Turks urged Mr. Kissinger and the Greek delegation to put pressure on the archbishop to withdraw from the negotiating process. Archbishop Makarios has been making conciliatory statements lately but analysts have long considered him masterful at ambiguity.

If all goes according to the plan sketched out in Brussels, the next step would be for Mr. Clerides and Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, to start preliminary discussions on political subjects.

The two men, who are old friends, have already been discussing humanitarian issues raised by the Turkish invasion of the island in July. There was wide agreement in Brussels that these talks should now become "much more meaningful," according to a Turkish official. However, he added, any final settlement would have to be negotiated between Athens and Ankara.

The Turks are pleased that Greece now has a strong leader, Constantine Caramanlis. He established good relations with

Ankara during his previous tenure as Premier. They realize that only a strong government can make the compromises necessary to reach an agreement and they worry about the weakness of their Premier, Eddi Irmak.

All Turkish leaders seem to share a common policy toward Cyprus, however, and they agree that it would be "difficult but not impossible" for the present government to pursue a settlement.

Greece Gets Draft of New Constitution

ATHENS, Dec. 23 (UPI).—The government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis today published a draft of Greece's new constitution. It grants the president of the republic more authority than former King Constantine enjoyed.

The 112-article constitution, approved by the Cabinet today, will be submitted for debate in parliament Jan. 7, a government spokesman said.

Under the new draft, the president, elected for a five-year term, appoints the premier, can declare martial law and has the right to veto legislation and hold a referendum on questions of national importance.

He can also dismiss the government on the recommendation of a newly-established Council of the Republic, and dissolve parliament by the same procedure if he decides that the house is out of step with popular sentiment. Dissolving parliament was formerly a prerogative of the king of Greece.

61-Page Draft

Mr. Caramanlis, introducing the 61-page draft to the Cabinet, said the new constitution was created for Greece, taking into consideration past experience and international practice.

"It balances the authority of each state organ and, while allowing the executive authority to act at a fast pace, it does not undermine parliament," he said.

The new charter, which includes articles derived from the U.S. French, German, Italian and Spanish constitutions, stipulates that the president will be elected by parliament by a two-thirds majority. If no one wins after three voting sessions, parliament will be dissolved within 10 days and new elections held.

The president's veto can be overridden by a three-fifths majority in the parliament, which can also extend martial law beyond a two-month period decreed by the president, according to the draft.

200 to 300 Deputies

The draft provides for a 200-member to 300-member parliament to serve for a five-year period. Deputies cannot change parties and may be sued for defamation with parliament's approval.

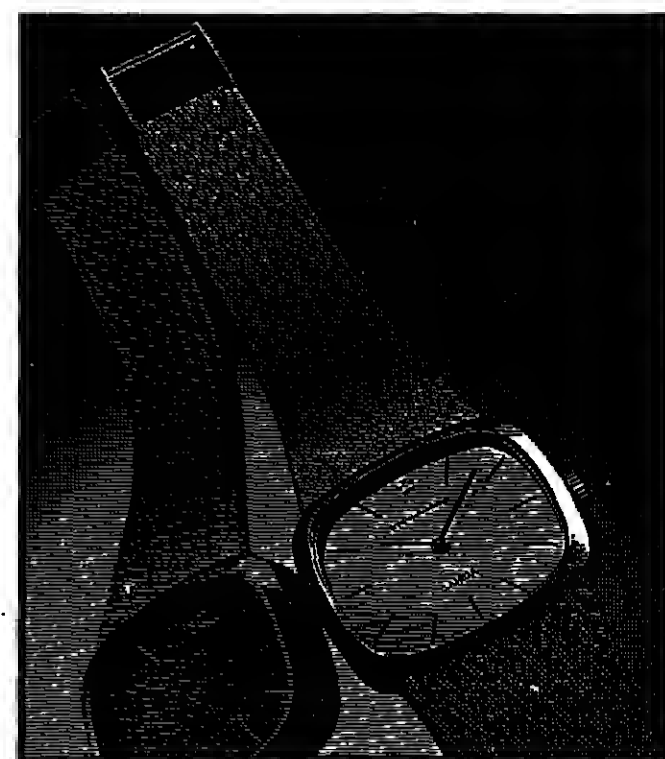
The draft constitution, the fifth in modern Greek history, replaces the 1952 charter. Ignoring the constitution of 1968 introduced by the former military dictatorship and approved in a referendum the following year.

Mr. Caramanlis's New Democracy party controls 200 seats in the current 300-member parliament. Provisional President Michael Stasinopoulos, who was elected by parliament, will serve as head of state until parliament approves the new draft.

Abductors Free Italian
NAPLES, Dec. 23 (AP).—Giuseppe Morita, 53, a wealthy cement manufacturer who was kidnapped Wednesday, was released unharmed yesterday, police said. The kidnappers reportedly demanded a \$1.6-million ransom.

Baccarat
The Crystal of Kings
since 1764
you are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms
30 bis Rue de Paradis, PARIS.
Tel: 770-64-31
Open daily except Sunday
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
You may also buy from the other crystal and china stores on the famous Boulevard des Capucines and Rue de Vercennes.

ETERNA.
ACCURACY.
STYLING.
RELIABILITY.



Eterna-Marc Sahids, automatic with sapphire crystal, yellow or white gold.

Zurich: Ursenstrasse 26
Zurich: Sihlstrasse 99
Lucerne: Weggissgasse 25
Basle: Gerbergasse 16

Kurz

ETERNA ::
-worldwide

Why Pan Am's 'Welcome' so often becomes a 'Welcome back'?



Frequent travellers get a feeling for flying. You know what you want. At Pan Am, we like to think we do too.

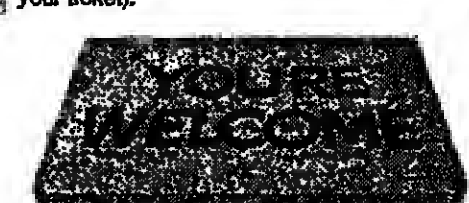
You want flexibility. With our new Winter schedule, Pan Am has a wide choice of departure times—chances are, when you want to go somewhere, we'll be leaving at about the right time.

We also have a wide choice of destinations—more than 100 cities in over 65 countries, in fact. Long hops or short hops, we'll get you there quickly and smoothly.

You like efficiency. We have our own amazingly speedy terminal at JFK airport—getting through Customs, Immigration, Baggage and out in a matter of minutes. We have a tie-up with Allegheny Airlines, who share our JFK terminal and will fly you to over 150 other cities in 20 states and Canada. We even have a computer to book a hotel for you, anywhere in the world you want to stay. This Christmas in New York? Easy!

You want to relax. So Pan Am have more big, comfortable 747s flying to more cities than any other airline. We have in-flight movies and 8 different sound channels. We have a choice of three meals, all delicious, on the Economy runs, and a luxurious Dining Room on First Class (be sure to reserve a seat when you book your ticket).

And it's nice to know you're welcome. So we make sure that the people who look after you before, during and after your flight are the sort of people who often say "You're welcome"—and who always mean it. Details of all Pan Am flights are available from Travel Agents, or call us.



* Regulations require us to make a nominal charge for entertainment.

Welcome to our world.

PAN AM
The world's most experienced airline.

IRVING MARDER

Shot Fired 2 Centuries Ago

"As part of a rather impressive collection of weapons, I owned a costly, well-sharpened dagger. I used to put it beside my bed before I snuffed out the light and would try to see if it was possible for me to sink the sharp point a few inches into my breast. But I never could and I finally laughed at myself... and decided to live. But in order to do so happily, I had first to complete a poetic work in which I could express everything I had felt and considered about this important subject..."

Goethe.

"Reflections on Werther."

FRANKFURT (HET)—On Christmas Eve, two centuries ago, a shot was fired that was heard round the world. Slightly preceding the one fired at Concord, it had consequences that were almost as far-reaching. A loveless youth in Germany, after drinking a single glass of wine, raises a pistol and shoots himself above the right eye. Though the bullet penetrates the brain, he survives for six hours, whereupon "workmen" carried the body out of his study. There was no priest in attendance.

Goethe's prototypical story of a dropout, "The Sorrows of Young Werther," was published in the fall of 1774, when its author was 35 years old. Sometimes described as the first modern novel, "Werther" was the opening gun of the romantic movement and one of the key books of world literature. But it is more interesting than that. A roman à clef, it has an immediate influence on thousands of young people throughout Europe, very few of whom had the

key or even knew that one existed.

Many of them identified with the hero to the extent of adopting his costume: blue frock coat and canary-yellow waistcoat. Others, following his tortured logic to the end, killed themselves. Goethe, as a man of sensitivity, was undoubtedly gripped by the wave of suicides that followed the publication of "Werther," but—on the evidence of "Reflections on Werther"—his principal reaction to the book's reception was dismay over his loss of privacy.

"...The greatest good fortune—or disaster—was the fact that everyone wanted to know more about the strange young author who had suddenly put in such a bold appearance," he wrote. "They demanded to see me and talk to me... I therefore experienced a degree of popularity that was sometimes pleasant, sometimes disagreeable, and always distracting."

For an author concerned with separating his identity from that of his hero, and with safeguarding his privacy, Goethe had gone about his writing task in an odd way. He had written his short novel in the first person and given the hero his own birthday:

Portrait of Goethe at about the age of 26, a year after he wrote "The Sorrows of Young Werther."

Aug. 28. And he had named his heroine Charlotte.

The events described in "Werther" begin (in the book) in the spring of 1771. Goethe, who had completed his law studies in Leipzig in 1768, spent spring and summer of 1772 as a law apprentice in Weimar. There, at a ball, he met a girl named Charlotte Buff. He was 23 and Charlotte, or Lotte, was 19—but she had been engaged for four years to a solid burgher named Johann Christian Kestner. Her fiancé was 11 years older than Charlotte. Goethe, who had only recently recovered from his passion for a girl named Friederike, the Sessenheim parson's daughter, fell very hard for Charlotte—and she, some biographers believe, for him.

The young poet—he had already published a number of lyrics, including some inspired by



Friederike—attached himself to the engaged couple. Kestner was evidently an amiable and long-suffering man. (After returning to his home in Frankfurt, Goethe corresponded with both of them until their marriage in April, 1773.) Goethe left Weimar abruptly early in September, 1772, without saying goodbye to either Charlotte or to Johann. Visiting friends in Eisenach named Laroche, he consoling himself with his 16-year-old daughter, Maximiliane, then came back here to begin his law practice and try to forget Charlotte.

Several weeks later there is news from Weimar: a young diplomat named Jerusalem, whom they had all known, had killed himself because of his hopeless love for a married woman. Goethe, who had been going through an emotional crisis linked to the events of that spring and summer, and who had also,

as he said, been conscious of an urge to produce that "poetic work in which I could express everything I had felt... tried to reconstruct the events that had oppressed and frightened me, but nothing wanted to take shape. I lacked an incident, a legend, in which I could incorporate them."

"Suddenly I heard of Jerusalem's death," he wrote, and "...in that moment, the plan of 'Werther' was found; the whole thing crystallized, like water in a glass that is on the point of freezing and can be turned to ice immediately with the slightest motion..."

Werther, alone in his study, completes his final anguished letter to Lotte, sprinkles sand on it, and inspects his pistol again. "It is loaded. The clock strikes midnight. So be it, then, Lotte. Farewell, farewell..."

Love and Patriotism in a Rossini Work

By William Weaver

BOLOGNA, Italy, Dec. 23 (HET)—Though Rossini is surely one of the world's most popular composers, he remains one of the least known. Every year, his comic works are applauded in theaters throughout the world; but revivals of his serious operas constitute

OPERA IN ITALY

authentic musical events. Joan Sutherland's enthusiasm has put "Semiramide" back on the map; a recent recording of "Guillaume Tell" has demonstrated the viability of the composer's great final work, and sporadic revivals of pieces like "Zelmira," "Otello," and, last year in Rome, "La Gazza Ladra," have contributed to further familiarity with the neglected Rossini.

Now the Teatro Comunale in Bologna has opened its winter season with another welcome revival: "La Donna del Lago," vaguely based on Sir Walter Scott's poem, "Lady of the Lake." Like "Guillaume Tell," this 1819 work is a splendid early-romantic story: love and patriotism in a wild, misty setting. The heroine first appears poling a boat across a wild loch, and one of the choral

high points is a gathering of the clans (similar to the later, stupendous scene in "Tell"). The love story, with brave Elena disputed by three suitors, at times suggests an early Verdi drama, say "Ernani." But the vocal writing, with its implacable bravura demands, is pure Rossini.

Pure Rossini is, as everyone knows, almost impossible for today's singers to perform. The Bologna theater assembled, against the odds, a laudable cast. As Elena, Angeles Gullin was impressive. This soprano began, a few years ago, with a big, attractive, but quite unruly voice. She also had a matching big physique. Now she has lost weight and, contrary to expectation, has acquired an unsuspected musicality. The voice is still there, but now docile and supple. There were a few—

very few—moments of suspect intonation, and Gullin does not have Caballé's wistful sweetness; she possesses a real and welcome authority.

If Rossini sopranos are hard to find, Rossini tenors are even scarcer. Pietro Bortoluzzi, as James V., and Umberto Grilli, as Rodrigo, were commendable. Messo-soprano Jane Barbié was an attractive and precise—if not thrilling—Malcolm. And the smaller roles were generally well assigned. Maurizio Arena conducted the Bologna orchestra with care and intelligence. He worked no miracles, but at least, he attempted no fancy tricks. The music spoke for itself, and eloquently.

Pietro Zuffi was responsible for the staging and for the sets and costumes. Near-disaster, The story seemed to take place in a world of dried soap suds, and the singers were dressed in everything except a kiln. The direction was invisible.

BERLIN: Director, Designer Undone by 'A Masked Ball'

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (HET)—The newest addition to the Deutsche Oper Berlin's repertory, "A Masked Ball," proves a worthy Verdian triumph for singers and conductor, but the stage director and designer, had they confronted an Italian audience, might not have escaped with their lives.

The culprits—Ernst Schröder staging, Michel Raffalli, designing—thoroughly deserve what they got. One finds neither on stage nor in the printed program any hint of the opera's Berlin location. Instead one sees a set which seems now conceived for Jerome Kern's "Showboat," now for the saloon shootout in some horse opera, and costumes vaguely reminiscent of military scenes in "Gone With the Wind." Mr. Schröder enjoys a major reputation as one of the outstanding acting members of Berlin's famous Schiller Theater, and he has previously managed to stage an acceptable "Elektra" here. "A Masked Ball" has unfortunately proven his undoing, and Mr. Raffalli's as well.

The set consists of several sections—two two-tiered blocks and three stairways—moved about and joined together in various arrangements. They convey little or nothing of actual locale or atmosphere, and at times neither director nor designer seems to have decided whether a scene takes place indoors or out. At times, bidding farewell to all reality, the singers individually take a firm stance downstage center and let fly across the pit as if they had nary a thought for those sharing the stage with them.

Let us talk of pleasant things, such as Leon Mazzole's fiery conducting and the singers' temperamental response to it. Aside from Mr. Mazzole's overall excellence, the evening offers as its greatest pleasure the singing of Carlo Cosulich as Riccardo and Ingrid Wixell as Renato, both of them having theatrical as well as vocal distinction and imagination. Competing with each other there on stage they do Verdi really proud, and Mr. Wixell, in his big aria, "Eri tu," brought down the house.

Caterina Ligendza sang Amelia commendably, assisted little by a costume almost as voluminous as a haystack. As Ulrica, Eva Randova turned her big scowling face into a showpiece for her rich contralto, and Caterina Cucaro won an ovation for her portrayal of the page Oscar, although Mr. Schröder requires her to hop and dance about to considerable excess during some of her singing. Leopoldo Clam, Georg Furtmeier, Robert Koffmann, Tomislav Meratic, and Ivan Sardi completed the cast with individual distinction.

Let us talk of pleasant things, such as Leon Mazzole's fiery conducting and the singers' temperamental response to it. Aside from Mr. Mazzole's overall excellence, the evening offers as its greatest pleasure the singing of Carlo Cosulich as Riccardo and Ingrid Wixell as Renato, both of them having theatrical as well as vocal distinction and imagination. Competing with each other there on stage they do Verdi really proud, and Mr. Wixell, in his big aria, "Eri tu," brought down the house.

Caterina Ligendza sang Amelia commendably, assisted little by a costume almost as voluminous as a haystack. As Ulrica, Eva Randova turned her big scowling face into a showpiece for her rich contralto, and Caterina Cucaro won an ovation for her portrayal of the page Oscar, although Mr. Schröder requires her to hop and dance about to considerable excess during some of her singing. Leopoldo Clam, Georg Furtmeier, Robert Koffmann, Tomislav Meratic, and Ivan Sardi completed the cast with individual distinction.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcome. Send for free booklet to U.S. VANTAGE Press, 2101 St. N.W., N.Y. 10011, U.S.A.

The Pro.



Jim Beam

BE PROOF KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKY DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY THE JAMES H. BEAM DISTILLING CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Paris Opéra Ballet in 'Coppelia'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 23 (HET)—While the Paris Opéra ballet gets ready for its long-overdue premiere of "The Sleeping Beauty" on New Year's Eve, the company is brightening the holiday season at the Palais des Congrès with a series of performances of the revival of "Coppelia"—last season's major ballet revival by the company.

Some major changes from the production seen at the Opéra have been made necessary by the vast stage of the Palais and the lack of theater machinery. Instead of the sets modeled after the 1870 originals, huge projections provide a colorful and abstract—dramatically irrelevant—backdrop, and it is left to the rich variety of costumes (also based on the originals) to fill the stage space.

At the first performance on Friday, the show was repeatedly stolen by Noëlla Pontalis's jewel-like precision and appealing projection of a deliciously playful Swanilda, strongly supported by Cyril Alkanassoff's Fraikin. Pierre Lacombe, who is responsible for the choreographic reconstruction, also danced a Coppelia, that evoked sympathy rather than ridicule, and Catherine Cornet was the efficient conductor for one of romantic ballet's most popular scores.

The performances continue through Dec. 31, with Christiane Vlast and Ghislaine Thesmar also scheduled to dance Swanilda, and Jean-Pierre Franchetti and Michael Denard the Fraikin.

Other events taking place during the holiday season in Paris and elsewhere include: "The Sleeping Beauty" which has never been staged by Paris



Noëlla Pontalis ... in Paris.

Opéra ballet, will be given its premiere by the company on Dec. 31 in choreography by Alicia Alonso, based on Ballo, sets and costumes by José Varona, lighting by Sergio Aguirre, and with Ashley Lawrence conducting the Tchaikovsky score. Noëlla Pontalis will dance Aurora and Cyril Alkanassoff the prince at the first performance, sharing the roles later with Ghislaine Thesmar and Jean-Pierre Franchetti. Nana Thibon, Wilfride Fiollet and Ghislaine Thesmar will alternate as the Lilas Fairy; Frédéric Bort and Gohin, then Marc du Bouay and Florence Clere, will dance the Bluebird pas de deux; and Georges Piletta and Patrick Marty will alternate as Carabosse. Other performances are Jan. 1, 3, 14, 18, 21, 24, 28, 30 and Feb. 1.

Johann Strauss's "Die Fledermaus" will be conducted by Carlos Kleiber when the opera is given in a new production by the Bavarian State Opera in Munich in Dec. 31. Otto Schenk is staging the century-old Vienna classic, and Günther Schneider-Siemssen is the designer. Later performances are scheduled for Jan. 4, 12, 22 and 25. "Fledermaus" also is being given during the holiday period by the Opéra du Rhin at its theaters in Strasbourg, Mulhouse and Colmar, with Rita Shane and Carole Parley sharing the role of Rosalinde, John Van Kesteren as Eisenstein, Leo Goetz and David Sundquist as Alfred and William, Workman, and Armand Maréchal as Falke.

A new staging of Prokofiev's "The Love for Three Oranges" by Giorgio Strehler, conducted by Claudio Abbado and designed by Luciano Damiani, entered the repertory at La Scala, Milan, in mid-December, with a cast including Klara Barlow, Michèle Moeze, Enzo Dara, and Renato Cesari. On Dec. 27, Herbert von Karajan returns to La Scala to conduct a revival of his production, with Franco Zeffirelli as stage director and designer. The story, Prokofiev's "La Bohème," which is scheduled to be seen also at Karajan's 1975 Salzburg Festival. The cast is headed by

Mirella Freni, Luciano Pavarotti, Enzo Sordello and Rolando Panerai. A double-bill on the Orpheus theme was mounted at the Piccola Scala in mid-December, comprising Alfredo Casella's "La Parola di Orfeo" and Alberto Savinio's "Orfeo Vedovo," staged by Filippo Grimaldi and conducted by Ettore Gracis.

Johann Strauss's "The Gypsy Baron" is the year-end production scheduled by the Grand Théâtre de Genève in a production staged by Lucien Mansouri, designed by Max Bignens and conducted by Armin Jordan. The cast includes Colette Roky, Debra Brown, Maurice Malevsky, Yves Blason and Frans Petel. Performances are scheduled daily from Dec. 26 through Dec. 31, with matinee and evening performances closing the run on Jan. 1. The work is being sung in French.

The Swiss premiere of Offenbach's "The Bandits," given as "Die Banditen" in Gustaf Gründgens's version, was given by the Zurich Opera on Dec. 14, where it also will be given Dec. 23 and 31. Frank Agemann is the conductor, the staging is by Martin Markim, and Otto-Werner Meyer is the designer. The cast is headed by Ina Dreisel, Ingeborg Fanger, Harald Serafin, Maurice Beaumont and Richard van Vrooman.

A production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" is scheduled to have its first performance Dec. 31 at the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels, conducted by Elio Boncompagni, with a staging by Jean-Marc Lander and costumes by Thierry Boquet.

Puccini's "Tosca" with Jean-Pierre Ponnelle as stage director and designer and Christoph von Dolmays as conductor, will be given in a new production Dec. 29 at the Frankfurt Opera. Anja Silja and Jonny Stans will sing the principal parts in the Italian language production. During the Christmas period, the Frankfurt repertory will include performances of the recent new production of "The Marriage of Figaro," staged and conducted by Dohnanyi (Dec. 26), and of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" with Giorgio Tozzi as Hans Sachs (Jan. 1 and 5).

Among current exhibitions in West German museums and galleries are an Ernst Barlach show at the Kunsthalle in Cologne (to Feb. 4); Belle Epoque posters, Darnstadt Landesmuseum (to Jan. 5); Johann Heinrich Füssli, part of the "Art in 1800" series of exhibition, part in Hamburg Kunsthalle (to Jan. 19); Henry Moore and his pupils, Museum Hans Lange, Krefeld (to Jan. 23), and Art and Reproduction, Stuttgart Kunsthalle (to Jan. 5).

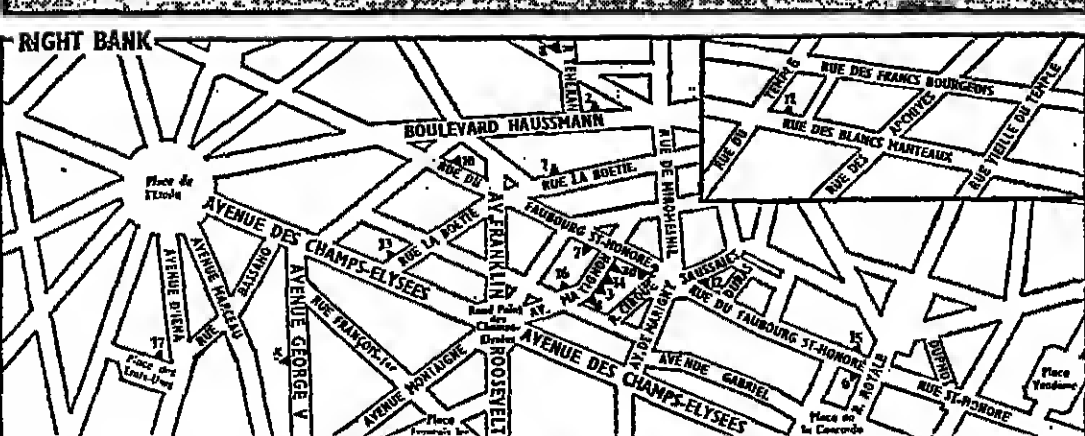
SAINT LAURENT

rive gauche pour hommes

Smokings
Pardessus de cachemire
Accessoires - Cadeaux

12, place Saint-Sulpice - Paris 6

PARIS ART GALLERIES



- | RIGHT BANK | RIGHT BANK | LEFT BANK |
|--|---|--|
| (1) DANIEL MALINGUE GALERIE AGORA 63 Rue La Boétie (86), 225-84-34. Permanently: Impressionists, Chagall, Picasso, Utrillo, Braque, Magritte, Dalí, Kandinsky, Tcherniak, Wyndert. | (30) L'ORFÈVRE 20 Ave. Matignon (86), Tel.: 266-67-93. ETIENNE BRY Until December 28. | (29) GALERIE FRAMOND 3 Rue des Saints-Pères (86), 260-74-72. BRADWIN, BOSSÉ, DE CONINCK, ROSTEY, GABRIEL, LIGER, LESTER, PICASSO, POLLOCK, ZAVARO, VINTURA OASIS. |
| (2) GALERIE ARIEL 140 Boulevard Haussmann, 237-15-09. Appel, Barlow, Boccia, Corot, Dufrenoy, Dufrenoy, Gullin, Lissitzky, Matisse, Messiaen, Scharoun, Tcherniak, Wyndert. | (10) Galerie André PACITTI 174 Rue Saint-Hippolyte (86), 225-34-29. Series of drawings and watercolors of the XIXth and XXth centuries. | (21) LA GRAVURE 41 Rue de Seine (86) 225-05-44. Original modern engravings: Caron, Royer, Lattuada, Toffoli, Gullin, etc. |
| (3) Galerie Emmanuel DAVID 14 Avenue Matignon (86), 259-84-00. Bertrac, François Drouot, Clayette, De man, Alain Fournier, Hummel, Jandaud, Matisse, Picasso, Scharoun, Tcherniak, Wyndert. | (11) Galerie Gérard PILTZER 38 R. des Blancs-Manteaux (86), 278-74-53. MALCOLM MORLEY. | (22) ALEXANDRE IOLAS - Paris 108 Rue Saint-Germain, 72-23-70. Mata Krut, Magritte, Tcherniak, Victor Brauner. |
| (4) WALLY FINDLAY GALERIES INTERNATIONAL New York, Chicago, Palm Beach, Paris, 2 Avenue Matignon (86), 225-74-74. Jean-Pierre GASSIGNOL November 29-December 31. IMPRESSIONISTS Daily 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Mon. thru Sat. | (12) Galerie Denise RENE Right Bank: 124 Rue La Boétie (86), Tel.: 259-22-17. 25 PARIS. | (23) Galerie de la LUMIERE 15 Rue de Médicis (86), 226-05-30. Original modern lithographs & prints. |
| (5) WALLY FINDLAY GEORGE V GALLERY EXHIBITION OF FINEST ARTISTS. DIRECTOR: FOUQUETTE Hotel George V, Tel.: 225-33-30, daily 10 a.m.-9 p.m. Sunday 7 p.m.-4 p.m. | (13) GALERIE TAMENAGA 18 Avenue Matignon (86), 226-61-94. Permanently: AIZPURI, BAROULENE, CHAUSSE, FUSARO, GUERAND. | (24) GALERIE MELKI 55 Rue de Seine (86) 62-12-70. Hartun, Marcoussis, Matisse, Pollock, Severini, Vallier, Vassier. |
| (6) GALERIE DE FRANCE 8 Faubourg Saint-Hippolyte (86), 265-89-37. SOULAGES. | (14) GALERIE URBAN 10 Rue Saint-Hippolyte (86), 265-82-88. From Renoir to Lissitzky, Roth, Lissitzky. | (25) GALERIE RATIE 8 Rue Bonaparte (86), Tel.: 225-10-42. Permanently: ALAN, CHAGALL, HARTUNG, HELSON, KUNO, LANSKY, MATHEU, MATTA, POLLOCK, SERVAZE. Original lithographs of DALL & PICASSO. Master drawings. Lithographs and sketches of young painters. |
| (7) Galerie Hervé ODERMATT 25 bis Rue Saint-Hippolyte (86), 265-82-88. HEALD, LIGER, PASCIN, ROUAULT, TIFFOU, VIKTORIA DE SILVA, YELKOVICH, WISLUCI, LE ZADIAN. Sculptures by CARDOT, HIRSHY, LUTZ, PENALBA, GERVAIN, RICHIER. | (15) GALERIE FELIX VERCEL 0 Avenue Matignon (86), 256-25-19. EPK, SIVICKI, VERNARD, YANKEL, LOE, LAURELLE, DE PASS, BOUYSSOU, SOBAIC. | (26) Galerie Denise RENE Left Bank: 195 Rue Saint-Germain (70), Tel.: 222-77-57. SCHOFFER. |
| (8) GALERIE MAEGHT 12 Rue de Tournai (86), 252-13-19. Fauvism from the Gallery. | (16) VISION NOUVELLE 6 Place des États-Unis (86), 723-72-19. Pierre-Yves TRESNOIS. Graphic works. | (27) Galerie Albert VERBEKE 7 Place Furstenberg, 225-73-52. Permanently: REYEN, CLAYE, DUTRIENKO, FRIEDLANDER, HARTUNG, HELMAN, INSRO, de KROONING, MATHEU, PLAUDERT. |
| (9) GALERIE NICHIDO 61 Faubourg St-Hippolyte (86), 265-82-88. Contemporary graphic prints. | (17) Paul FACCHETTI New Address: 6 R. des Etoiles, 256-76-22. | (28) GALERIE 23 23 Rue Bonaparte (86), 225-13-71. S. CARDENAS. Paintings. Until January 4. |
| | | (29) LUCIE WELLS, 6 R. Bonaparte, 66 PICASSO, COCTEAU, Ceramics. |

ERMITAGE

matinées French Version

evenings Original Version



MORNING PERFORMANCE AT 10 a.m. IN BOTH THEATERS.

SPECIAL PRICE.



"THE NINE LIVES OF FRITZ THE CAT"

A STEVE KRANTZ production

Produced by STEVE KRANTZ

Directed by ROBERT TAYLOR

Written by ROBERT TAYLOR, FRED HALLIDAY,

Color by MOWAT.

FORBIDDEN TO THOSE UNDER 16.

English version

PARAMOUNT ELYSEES

PARAMOUNT ODEON

A LA CARTE FROM 5 TO 15 FR.

MINIMUM PER PERSON

TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

[85] with 1/2 bottle

champagne

[132] Dinner suggestion

and 1/2 bottle

champagne

DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.

RESERVATIONS ADVISORY

MADISON RESTAURANT

FRENCH-AMERICAN SPECIALTIES

A LA CARTE FROM 5 TO 15 FR.

MINIMUM PER PERSON

TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

[85] with 1/2 bottle

champagne

[132] Dinner suggestion

and 1/2 bottle

champagne

DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.

RESERVATIONS ADVISORY

WORLD FAMOUS

BAL DU MOULIN ROUGE

PLACE BLANCHE

FESTIVAL

Fête de la Réve

MINIMUM PER PERSON

TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

[85] with 1/2 bottle

champagne

[132] Dinner suggestion

and 1/2 bottle

champagne

DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.

RESERVATIONS ADVISORY

WORLD FAMOUS

BAL DU MOULIN ROUGE

PLACE BLANCHE

FESTIVAL

Fête de la Réve

MINIMUM PER PERSON

TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

[85] with 1/2 bottle

champagne

[132] Dinner suggestion

and 1/2 bottle

champagne

DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.

RESERVATIONS ADVISORY

WORLD FAMOUS

BAL DU MOULIN ROUGE

PLACE BLANCHE

FESTIVAL

Fête de la Réve

MINIMUM PER PERSON

TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

[85] with 1/2 bottle

champagne

[132] Dinner suggestion

and 1/2 bottle

champagne

DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.

RESERVATIONS ADVISORY

WORLD FAMOUS

BAL DU MOULIN ROUGE

PLACE BLANCHE

FESTIVAL

Fête de la Réve

MINIMUM PER PERSON

TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

[85] with 1/2 bottle

champagne

[132] Dinner suggestion

and 1/2 bottle

champagne

DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.

Prices Drop on NYSE In Very Quiet Trading

es & Hope NV

es & Hope NV

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit. Avg. Yearago

FOODS

Cocoa, America, lb. *85 1/4 Closed

Cocoa, West Africa, lb. *85 3/4

TEXTILES

Printcloth 64-60 24 1/2 yd. 35

METALS

Steel billets (Pitt.) ton. 150.00

Iron & Pig, P. & S. ton. 202.78

Flat scrap No. 1 b. P. & S. 74 1/2

Flat scrap No. 2 b. P. & S. 74 1/4

Copper sheet, lb. 72 3/4

tin (S. & N.), do. 24.00

tin (S. & N.), lb. 24.00

Silver 99 1/2, lb. 45.9

COMMODITY INDEXES

Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1911). 823.3

e-Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 21, 1914

Open High Low Prev. Close

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (38 tons)

Nov. 42.72 42.86 42.64 42.72

May 42.72 42.86 42.64 42.72

Sep. 42.72 42.86 42.64 42.72

Dec. 42.72 42.86 42.64 42.72

Jan. 42.72 42.86 42.64 42.72

Feb. 42.72 42.86 42.64 42.72

Mar. 42.72 42.86 42.64 42.72

Apr. 42.72 42.86 42.64 42.72

May 42.72 42.86 42.64 42.72

June 42.72 42.86 42.64 42.72

July 42.72 42.86 42.64 42.72

Aug. 42.72 42.86 42.64 42.72

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Jan. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Feb. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Mar. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Apr. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

June 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

July 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Aug. 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Sales 12,200 tons

Settle 12,200 tons

Nov. 185.00 185.00 185.00 185.00

May 110.00 110.00 110.00 110.00

Dec. 110.00 110.00 110.

(e) Commercial franc. (f) Units of 100. (g) Units of 1,000. (h) Units of 10,000.

[illegible]

| | Yen. | Fr. | £ | DM. | Low |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| Amsterdam | 46.00 | 22.10 | 116.20 | 79.30 | |
| Brussels | 109.79 | 103.86 | 166.34 | 107.91 | |
| Frankfurt | 107.31 | 105.50 | 117.34 | 100.06 | |
| London 50 | 150.80 | 143.50 | 139.00 | 150.75 | |
| London 500 | 81.45 | 82.51 | 150.61 | 82.49 | |
| Milan | 63.75 | 65.97 | 154.26 | 83.75 | |
| Paris | 65.00 | 66.00 | 110.00 | 84.10 | |
| Sydney | 301.87 | 301.57 | 538.05 | 356.96 | |
| Tokyo (a) | 219.35 | 380.22 | 325.47 | 251.96 | |
| Tokyo (s) | 346.78 | 398.54 | 417.43 | 335.12 | |
| Zurich | 232.90 | 306.20 | 340.50 | 294.90 | |

ADVERTISEMENT

THE BOWATER CORPORATION LIMITED

(CDE's)

The undersigned announces that as from 22nd December, 1974, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. No. 1 of the CDE's The Bowater Corporation Ltd., each repr. 50 shs. of £1, will be payable with Dfls. 7.34 net (re interim-dividend 1974, reg. date 2.9.74).

Tax credit £0.52 = Dfls. 3.62 per CDE.

Non-British CDE-holders will not be entitled to receive the benefit of this imputed tax credit as long as the tax convention between their country and the U.K. has not been brought into accordance with the Finance Act 1973 of the United Kingdom.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 18th December, 1974.

Nippon Fudosan Bank

Total assets: US\$10,000 million
One of Japan's three long-term credit banks

A leader in international finance, and a major contributor to industrial growth in Japan and worldwide.

Head Office: 13-10, Kudan-kita 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102, Japan Tel: 03-263-1111 Telex: J26921, J28768 NFBTOK
 London Branch: Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London EC2N 1BL, U.K. Tel: 01-623 4683/8 Telex: 864968 NFBLDN
 Frankfurt Office: 6000 Frankfurt am Main, Niedesau 61-63, F.R.G. Germany Tel: 0611-72 36 41/2 Telex: 413387 NFBFM
 New York Office: 44 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A. Tel: 212-562-0680 Telex: 425631 NFBN
 Affiliates and Associated Banks: Banco Internacional de Investimentos S.A., Brazil
 P.T. Private Development Finance Company of Indonesia, Indonesia City Bank, Hawaii, U.S.A.

December 23, 1974

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

European Markets

[illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

THE PESO AND BLACK GOLD

For a comprehensive report on Mexico's oil export developments, its impact on the trade deficit, balance of payments and the stability of the peso, we suggest you return the attached coupon for your free report, "The Sweet Smell of Petroleum"

VAL CAP, S.A. de C.V.

INVESTMENT BANKERS
PASEO DE LA REFORMA 300 17 FLOOR
MEXICO 6, D.F. TELEX 017-75-746
Please send without cost or obligation
your report, "The Sweet Smell of Petro-
leum".

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
Country _____

[illegible]

On January 16,
in New York,
five leading experts
will “**FOCUS
ON
GOLD**”

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Dr. Robert Triffin Professor of Economics Yale University <i>"The Monetary Role of Gold in 1975"</i> | Thomas W. Wolfe Director, Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations, U.S. Treasury Dept. <i>"The Treasury and the Gold Standard"</i> | Peter D. Fells Head of Investment Services Dept., Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd. <i>"The Gold Producer's View of the Future"</i> |
|---|---|--|

Peter D. Fells
Head of Investment
Services Dept.,
Consolidated
Gold Fields Ltd.
"The Gold Producer"
Mining & Metals

George R. Frankovich
Executive Director,
Manufacturing Jewelers
& Silversmiths of
America
"The U.S. Gold Fabricator's
Union of Men"

Dr. M. Szabo-Pelsoczi
Vice-President
Director of Research (N.Y.)
ContiCommodity
Services Inc.
*"Gold and the Economic
Environment"*

For a
export
deficit.

ContiCommodity Services Inc., invites you to hear these leading experts discuss the many facets affecting the gold market-1975

Thursday, Jan. 16, 7-9 p.m.
Starlight Room
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York

**Make your free reservations today.
Call CCS in New York, 212-344-7644.**

ContiCommodity Services Inc.
Subsidiary of Continental Grain Company

Or mail this coupon to: CCS Inc., Dept. C

2 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.

Please reserve _____ seats at the January 16, Gold Market Seminar.

Name _____

Address _____

_____ Zip _____

Telephone _____

anta 404/393-1740; Champaign 217/359-5121;
O. Kansas City 816/753-5524; Lafayette, Ind. 317/
37; New York 212/344-7540; Portland 503/2

ContiCommodity Services Inc.
Subsidiary of Continental Grain Company

Member of all major commodity exchanges. Branch offices: Albuquerque 505/265-8000; Dallas 214/692-7441; Denver 303/321-2255; Des Moines 515/274-3961; Houston 713/344-1111; Minneapolis 612/338-7880; New York 212/512-2200; St. Louis 314/436-1111.

213/414-5501; Lubbock 806/763-9276; Memphis 901/787-3870; Minneapolis 612/413/398-7900; St. Louis 314/533-6383; Seattle 206/682-8060; Washington, D.C. 202/78

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

| -1774- | Stocks and Bonds | Stk. | Chgs | -1774- | Stocks and Bonds | Stk. | Chgs | -1774- | Stocks and Bonds | Stk. | Chgs | -1774- | Stocks and Bonds | Stk. | Chgs |
|--------|------------------|------|-------|--------|------------------|-------|------|--------|------------------|------|-------|--------|------------------|-------|------|
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. | P/E | High. | Low. |
| High. | Low.</ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL EXCELLENCE AWARDS

**ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE**
cherche, pour pays d'expression anglaise et française
Afrique Asie

1. UN CHEF DE PROJET devant superviser et coordonner le travail d'une équipe de spécialistes en formation du personnel au sein d'une entreprise de transport fluvial et ferroviaire et d'opérations portuaires.

Requis:
- Diplôme ingénieur civil avec expérience dans les chemins de fer ou les ports au niveau direction, OU diplôme d'école d'administration avec expérience dans entreprise en relation avec les ports.

- Expérience en gestion financière et prévisionnelle.
- Expérience des pays en voie de développement souhaitée.
- Parfaite connaissance du français (anglais souhaité).

2 DES SPECIALISTES EN FORMATION DE:

- bateliers, capitaines de bateaux-pousseurs (convoy de barges poussées);
- officiers marins connaissant réglementation fluviale;
- officiers mécaniciens marine ou techniciens diesel des chan-

- tiers livraies;
- techniciens: electriciens: moteurs, appareillages, bobinage;
- comptables aides-comptables;
- conducteurs d'engins de manutention port (grues de quai,
- ponts roulants, lifttrucks);
- dockers, chefs de dockers;
- agents administratifs portuaires (niveau direction);
- dieselistes routiers;
- dieselistes marine;
- cadres en gestion financière, gestion du personnel et orga-

- Requis:
- diplôme correspondant à la spécialité;
- expérience des pays en voie de développement souhaitée;
- expérience en matière de formation, particulièrement "sur le

Offres conditions d'emploi, rémunération, allocations d'études pour enfants en âge scolaire et avantages sociaux particulièrement intéressants. Logement et frais inhérents gratuits. Exonération d'impôts.
Faire offre avec curriculum vitae détaillé sous pli fermé: A 12-5789, Publitas, CH-1211 Genève 2.

We (Help) Change Lives

Normally, when an executive or professional changes jobs, he merely increases his income a bit and moves up a notch in the corporate maze. We often question whether this kind of job change means too much of a totally new challenge or shifts his field or industry. Usually this sort of change adds up to being a major step upward in responsibility and income. In short, a whole new life.

If you feel you may be ready for a new challenge, check out

Often, a lot more ground can be covered a lot faster if a man makes a basic change in his corporate atmosphere or finds an important change in your life, phone or write for a (confidential) cost-free interview with a professional Career Advisor. We don't charge fees!

CHUSID World's Largest Consultants
in Executive Assessment,
Development and

& COMPANY Career Advancement
No Advance Fee or Retainer, Not a Job Placement Service

PARIS: 15 Avenue Victor-Hugo.
Phone: 553-61-64.
LONDON: 25-27 Fitzroy Street.

Phone: 01-637-2298/3.

25% of our business readers are members of Boards of Directors; 49% are 'senior level' executives... Making good contacts to move ahead in your career can be difficult. We know that the International Tribune is read by some 27,000

Personal business inquiries. We also know that an "Executive Available" ad can provide results. Our good job offer is all you need to move ahead.

Statistics from "Impact" readability study. Copies available on request.

Contact our representatives in your country. (Listed as Classified Advertisements on back pages) or write directly to:

Mr. Max ESKEND, International Herald Tribune,
31 Rue de la Bord, 1000 Paris Cedex 06.



